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THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL. VI, NO. 45 — BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1915 — $2.00 YEARLY

F. M. Thompson Co.

"The Quality Store"

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, and Everything in Shoes

An Apple a Day Keeps The Doctor Away!

We have exceptionally good values in Apples
Cooking Apples, per case $1 50 net.
Eating Apples, per case $1.80 net.
We have a quantity of Crab Apples left a 3½ lbs for 25c.

Winter Vegetables

Having just unloaded a car, and being short of storage room, we offer for a few days only No. 1 B. C.
White Potatoes at $1 00 net per 100 lbs.
Cabbage, per 100 lbs $1 00 net.
Hot-House Tomatoes for Saturday

CRISIO, for shortening and Cake making, goes twice as far as Lard, small cans 35c., large cans 65c. each
COMPOUND LARD, 3-lb pails 50c, 5-lb pails 80c
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR, per 98-lb sack $3.10 net.
KITCHEN QUEEN Baking Powder, a new one, per can 15c
B. C. Sugar, per 20-lb sack $1.60 net.
Ginger Snaps, 2 lbs for 25c. Sodas, in bulk, 2 lbs for 25c.

Don't Forget Our Discount of 5 Per Cent. For Cash

PHONE 25

BLAIRMORE — ALBERTA

Blairmore Flour & Feed Store

(Syd. Sargent's Old Stand)

Phone 75

PRICE LIST

"Our Best" Flour, per sack $2.95	Corn........ " 2.25
" per ½ sack 1.50	Barley........ " 1.50
Royal Pastry Flour, per sack 3.00	Rolled Oats........ 80-lb sack 2.70
Alberta, a good Flour " 2.75	Rolled Oats........ 20-lb sack .75
" ½ sack 1.40	Yellow Corn Meal, 49-lb sack, 1.65
Straight-Grade Flour " 1.20	White Corn Meal, 10-lb sack .40
Graham Flour, per ½ sack 1.50	Iris Rolled Oats, 8-lb sack .30
Wheat........ per 100 lbs 1.70	No. 1 Timothy Hay & Bunch Grass at lowest prices
Oats........ " 1.50	
Rye........ " 1.90	Pratt's Egg Producer, Lice Killer, Roup Cure, Colic Cure, Etc.
Bran........ " 1.25	
Shorts........ " 1.35	Oyster Shells and Flax Meal

Try "Our Best" Flour, and you will never use any other.

Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Returned

OFFICE PHONE "76" — RESIDENCE PHONE "60"

D. A. SINCLAIR

Contractor and Builder

PLANS FURNISHED
ESTIMATES GIVEN

DEALER IN
Rough & Dressed Lumber, Sash & Doors
Shingles & Lath

Blairmore - - Alberta

Blairmore Hotel

Steam Heat in Every Room

Rates: $1.50 and up

All White Help

T. Pesucreta, - Proprietor

Salvation Army

In Baptist church, Blairmore. Bright and interesting meetings held every Wednesday at 8 p.m. Hearty welcome extended to all, irrespective of denomination.

Jos. Acton, Captain.

Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the "pastor of Labrador," announces that he will leave soon with the Harvard units of Red Cross workers for active service in France.

Passburg Ratepayer Writes

Passburg, Alta.,
November 10, 1915.

The Editor "Blairmore Enterprise,"

Dear Sir:—For the benefit of the ratepayers of the Passburg School District, who reside throughout The Pass, would you kindly insert the following in the first issue of your valuable paper.

A special meeting of the ratepayers was held here last night to discuss the financial situation of the district and to ascertain why the school was not re-opened at the beginning of September. Mr. James Redfern was asked to take the chair, and W. Kerr was appointed secretary pro tem.

The original petition, asking that a meeting be called, suggested that same be held on the 18th of October, but for reasons which the trustees could not explain the meeting was not held until last night. In the meantime the school has been re opened with the wife of one of the trustees as teacher.

The school district, as stated by the minister of education, is in a serious financial condition. No taxes were levied in 1914. In April of this year one of the teachers quit because she could not get her pay. From then until the end of June, one teacher had to do the work of two; infant children who went to school in the morning had to stay at home in the afternoon, and vice-versa. From June until the 18th of October we had no school. The present teacher, Mrs. W. E. Duncan, who according to the copy of a letter from the minister of education, dated the 22nd of October, 1915, holds a third-class certificate, is engaged as principal at a salary of $900 per annum, on the understanding that she will get paid when the district is in a position to pay her. We managed to get the information from the trustees that they had not advertised for a teacher, that Mrs. Duncan, knowing the condition the school district was in, had applied for the position and they had engaged her. Some of us, who from past experience think we are qualified to judge, believe that, as we are paying a fair rate of wages we are entitled to a fully qualified teacher, and have refused to send our children to school. Mr. Hodgson, inspector of schools, who, by the way, attended the meeting, took the opportunity to caution us that unless we sent our children to school the truancy act would be enforced. The department says the affairs of the district were fully investigated by Mr. Hodgson recently. It would appear from the disclosures made at the meeting that Mr. Hodgson did not, in his report, give the correct amount of taxes in arrears, nor the total indebtedness of the district, and that his report, whether intentionally or not, was misleading.

Very little information could be got in regards to the financial condition of the district, the secretary, Mr. Eddy, having left most of his books and papers at home.

The question of interest on taxes in arrears was brought up. At the annual meeting held on the 12th of January last we were informed that the trustees had decided to collect no interest on taxes in arrears, and to prove same the minutes of a trustee meeting were read, at which same was decided. Last night the same trustee who had made the break on the 12th of January denied that it had ever been discussed at the annual meeting, denied that minutes to that effect had been read, and that we who had asked for the minutes and had listened to the secretary reading same were liars. The other trustee who was present corroborated his statement and defied us to find anything in the minute book to uphold our argument, and upon actual examination of the minutes it was found that the item was not there Now, there are at least six responsible ratepayers who heard the minutes read and are prepared to swear that they heard the above read at the annual meeting. Question: "What became of this item?" After three hours harangue, during which time two of the trustees showed that they were well qualified for an Ananias Club, the meeting was adjourned for a week to allow the secretary to produce his books.

A RATEPAYER.

Tenders Wanted

TENDERS will be received up to December 1st, by the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., at their Head Office, Blairmore, for the cutting, loading on cars and shipping to Bellevue mine of 400,000 lineal feet of Mine Props. Lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned

West Canadian Collieries, Limited
Per H. M. Bennett

TEN YEARS AGO

(From The Blairmore Times, 1906)

Jan. 6, 1906—"Boe" Drain is out this week offering to wager $50 that he has a man who can out-eat anything in The Pass that walks on two legs. He made this discovery while trying to fill up Mike Rosse on chicken the other night, and now is willing to bet $50 or upwards that in a beef-steak or chicken-eating contest, to last two hours, that Mike is the champion of this district Any hungry man in Frank, Hillcrest or any other town in The Pass who wishes to back his stomach against this proposition can have his money covered by calling at the Blairmore hotel. Mike has the sympathy of the entire community.

Ralph Connor (Rev. C. W. Gordon) lectured in the Eagles' Hall at Coleman on behalf of the Institutional church on Tuesday evening.

Frank Happenings

George Copeland has moved his family here from Bellevue.

The report of the Frank public school for October will appear in these columns next week.

Mrs. Patmore, formerly of Frank, but now residing in Lethbridge, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Blais for a few days.

The Frank skating rink will soon be ready for operation again. The rink has been made considerably larger than last year.

A meeting of the local branch of the Red Cross Society was held on Thursday afternoon in the Methodist church. Upwards of twenty members are fully paid up now, and we can look for strict business in the future.

A meeting of the Frank Patriotic Fund was held on Monday evening to take up the question of donating to the Red Cross Society a percentage of the amount collected for the patriotic fund. After considerable discussion as to the amount, a vote was taken and passed unanimously for one-fifth of the funds collected to be given over to the newly-organized Frank branch of the Red Cross Society.

Bellevue Happenings

Mrs. Dugdale and family have moved to Frank.

The home guards' band had a practice in the Eagles' hall on Wednesday.

Ernie Mitchell entertained some of his friends at the ranch on Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Meade, of Athabasca, were visiting in camp for a few days, the guests of Mrs. Meade's sister, Mrs. E. C. McDonald.

Don't forget the dance to be held in the Workers' Hall on November 23rd in aid of the Bellevue home guards' band. Come and have a good time.

The inquiry into the death of Barney Presbitero was held at the police barracks on Monday, when a verdict of death by accident was returned.

A grand operetta will be given at the Workers' hall, Bellevue, tonight, commencing at 8 sharp. A splendid programme by local talent will be rendered. Proceeds are to be divided equally between the Patriotic Fund and the Bellevue club room.

T. M. Burnett, who in company with Mr. Kelly, paid a visit to the haunts of the monarchs of the glen in the South Fork district recently, has since been suffering from an acute form of windfallitis. This apparently was contracted following a severe attack of patrioticfundtivitis and moneyflushitis. We hope for a speedy recovery from the former, but trust conditions will not warrant a discontinuance of the latter. We understand that he has so far recovered from his sprained ankle to be able to walk without staggerin.

SUITS

We have the Finest Line of Ready-Mades in The Pass and offer

Special Bargains -For Pay Day-

THE BLAIRMORE TRADING CO.

THE STORE THAT SELLS FOR LESS

Blairmore — Alberta

Blairmore Opera House

Saturday, November 13th
A Mutual Masterpicture in Four Parts that is a thriller
'THE LOST HOUSE'
By Richard Harding Davis.

Monday, November 15th
7th Episode of
'THE BROKEN COIN'

Tuesday, November 16th
'HYPOCRITES'

Every Wednesday Hereafter
'THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY'

C. W. JOHNSTON - MANAGER

Stop, Read and Reason

Would you knowingly walk out of a store and leave your change on the counter? This is exactly what you do if you fail to ask for coupons when trading at the following stores:

F. M. Thompson Co., Blairmore — J. E. Wylie, Hillcrest
Blairmore Pharmacy, Blairmore — S. T. Humble, Bellevue
A. I. Blais, Frank

You are positively guaranteed 10 per cent. yearly on these coupon shares. This should appeal to everyone, as the saving offered is worthy of the consideration of all who are interested in their future welfare Secure all the coupons you can and you will be surprised how fast

Your Savings Will Grow

P.O.Box 32, Bellevue — Successor to F. Wolstenholme

J. Delicate

Contractor & Builder

Dealer in Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Windows, Etc.

Deliveries at Bellevue, Hillcrest, Passburg and Frank

Lumber Yards and Office at

Hillcrest - Alberta

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Battle of the Marne

Considered to be the Greatest Battle in History

This pre-eminence properly, if not indisputably, belongs to the battle of the Marne, won a year ago by the French and British armies repelling the advance of the Germany army to capture the city of Paris. The battle lasted a week without any cessation of fighting either day or night, and during the whole of that time the combat was intensely fierce. The Germans were determined to capture the French capital, and the French and British were determined to preserve it from capture. The allies prevailed; they drove the attacking German armies back to the line of the Aisne, where they have remained ever since—a military condition absolutely unprecedented in the history of war.

The issue at stake in the battle of the Marne was far greater than appears on the surface of any narrative of that week of fighting. It was, in the fullest sense of that term, one of the decisive battles of the world, for the defeat of the allies and the capture of Paris at that stage might easily have meant permanent disaster to France and injury hardly less calamitous to Great Britain. Germany—thoroughly prepared by years of persistent, intelligent, and costly efforts—hurled against France by way of Belgium at least a million an da quarter of men, laboriously trained, elaborately equipped, and skillfuly led. To defend Paris and France there were hardly more than a million, brought together without adequate preparation, but still more skilfully led; in fact the allies won by the hourly exercise of strategy not less than by such fighting as had never been seen in any previous battle for so long an interval without any allowance of time for rest. The battle of the Marne was a battle of episodes, but it was also a continuous exercise of skillful generalship on an extended scale.

History will bring out with increasing clearness the higher aspects of the issue decided during the week of the battle of the Marne. Germany intended to sweep rapidly through Belgium and France, to capture Paris, to levy on the conquered nation a huge indemnity to enable her to finance the war at the enemy's expense, to send her spare forces to meet the Russian invader and hurl him back as she is even now doing, and to turn her attention then to Great Britain, absorbing meanwhile Belgium, Holland and Denmark, so that her command of the shore of the North Sea and the Baltic would be complete and continuous from Boulogne to Riga. This is what was intended as a military "tour de force;" to state the case is to show how disastrous the defeat at the Marne was to Germany.

It was still more fatal in another and higher aspect of the situation. The ultimate success of Germany would have put a tragic end, for an indefinite time, to the world's hopes for a general improvement of the democratic masses of Europe. It would have meant an indefinitely prolonged enthronement of militarist rule over the common people at their own expense. Sooner or later that would have been broken up, but only at a cost of blood and treasure compared with which the present outlay is a bagetelle. This is what the allies' victory at the Marne signifies, and from this viewpoint the expenditure was worth while for the world's civilization. The allies at the Marne represented Humanity, and their victory was its triumph.—Toronto Globe.

Tank Cars for Fire Fighting

Canadian Railways Are Being Equipped For Forest Protection Work

The management of the government railways has made material progress in fire protection in Quebec since taking over the line of the National Transcontinental for operation. A tank car, for fire fighting purposes, has been equipped and will be stationed at some convenient point between Edmundston and Quebec. This car has a capacity of ten thousand gallons and is equipped with hose to reach a fire five hundred feet from the track. The question of placing two similar cars at convenient points between the City of Quebec and the Ontario boundary is under consideration. Special fire patrols will also be necessary, and the details are being considered. Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, has announced that the same measures for fire protection will be taken on government railways as are required by the railway commission of lines under private ownership. The measures referred to above constitute an excellent beginning. The government railways are not under the jurisdiction of the railway commission.

Special tank cars for fire fighting purposes constitute efficient means of conserving forest resources along railway lines. The Canadian Pacific railway has two such cars stationed at Brownville Junction, Maine, where serious fires had previously occurred. The Grand Trunk Railway also has equipped a tank car during the present season, to be used in extinguishing fires along the railway line between Ottawa and Depot Harbor, especial attention being given to that portion of the line within Algonquin Park. Excellent results have been secured by both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways from the use of these cars for fire fighting work.—C.L., in Conservation.

All English battalions were recently warned to keep a careful watch for any contrivances which the Germans might use with the object of producing poisonous gases. Shortly after a certain regiment on taking over some trenches found an old bagpipe left in the lines. At once the colonel, who possessed a rare sense of humor, sent the following message to brigade headquarters: "A weird instrument has just been discovered in my trenches; it is believed to be used for producing asphyxiating noises."

African villages are kept so clean that American explorers on their return were shocked at Philadelphia and New York. In Africa the chief is the head sweeper, and if everything is not as neat as a pin he is deposed and sometimes literally loses his head.

W. N. U. 1078

Woman's Life Should Vary

A Humdrum Existence Is the Cause of Wife's Discontent

Nowadays a great deal is heard on all sides of the discontent of the housewife. Work that used to be so important to our sex of the preceding generation in many cases holds little or no charm to the modern wife. Women have begun to realize that something more than the actual scrubbing of floors, dusting and general work necessary for the maintained cleanliness of the house, is required to make their lives interesting and useful.

And the state of affairs is peculiar to girls who have given up an arduous office life for the hearth. They find their brains, which have been quickened and kept in good working order for many years, have little occupation in the homely tasks that fall to the lot of the wife, and they feel they are "dropping out of things" and losing much that made life so interesting.

Keeping a house clean for the sake of cleanliness is a duty, but cleaning a house for the effect it will have on the inhabitants is a pleasure.

And that is where most of us lose our grip. We go through our work because it has to be done and generally are of the opinion that the sooner finished the better. We do not trouble to make a variation in any of the little things pertaining to our daily duties. We stick to the ideas and methods that have been handed down to us and do not attempt to bring them up to modern requirements. We never care to change the furniture in our rooms—we probably don't even think of it nor of the pleasure such a change may be for the home people. In cooking, too, we pursue the same regular habits, serve up meals in the same old way—it never occurs to some of us to surprise our family by a change in the menu.

This indifference often follows us to the extent of affecting our personal appearance, and we cling to certain modes of hair dressing and clothing, just because we think they suit us. We never seem to wonder whether the "latest thing out" may not adapt itself to our style just as well or better.

Morgan Making Millions

Listed Stocks of U.S. Manufacturing Concerns Increased in Value

The market value of the listed stocks of thirteen representative manufacturing companies in the United States, companies directly benefitted by the European war, has increased $492,000,000 since January 1. This vast increase in stock values includes by no means all the important concerns that have benefitted by war orders. The United States Steel Corporation is in, also Schwabs' Bethlehem property. Schwab has been making most everything from horseshoe nails to submarines. The common stock of his concern, before war orders began to pour in had a market value of less than $7,000,000; today it has a market value of approximately $49,000,000, a net increase of 624 per cent. Not millions but hundreds of millions, it is estimated, will have come to the house of Morgan by the time the last death dealing shell explodes in Europe.

PARCEL POST SERVICE

Opportunities for Dispatch to Mexico Occur Rarely

The post office despartment announces that, owing to unsettled conditions in Mexico, no opportunity for the dispatch of parcel mails for Mexico has occured for some time past. Parcels now held by the department will be sent forward at the first available opportunity, but it is not known when one is likely to occur.

The parcel post service to Russia, via England, Norway an Sweden, has been suspended, but the service via England and Sweden is still open and there is now a direct sea service from England to Archangel.

The Kaiser's Whine

The German Emperor is now mainly concerned to prove that the war is none of his work. His conscience, he tells his countrymen, is clear "before God and history;" surrounded by treacherous enemies, he was forced into the fight for "Germany's right and honor." This is a thesis still pretty universally popular among all classes of Germans; from the point of view of competent stage management the kaiser does well to insist upon it now that the proud hopes of speedy triumph have vanished and the real character of the terrible struggle in which Germany is engaged is being forced upon the consciousness of the German people through all the shouts of victory.—London Daily News.

The War and Employment

In some measure the war has solved the labor problem which it created. It has led to exceptional activity in many trades; the Armies require guns, rifles, shells, uniforms and many other impedients of active service, and thereby work has been furnished which has absorbed a great deal of displaced labor. The country has consequently on its hands no great masses of men and women without means of earning a livelihood, as it was feared would be the case. There is, in fact, less unemployment throughout the country than has been experienced for many years, and so long as the contest lasts and the various demands of our fighting forces and those of our allies have to be met we have no reason to fear an acute development of this particular embarrassment.—London Daily Telegraph.

As they sat on the shore watching a sailboat out on the lake, said he:

"Can you tie a true lover's knot, Miss Willing?"

Said she: "No, but I can give you the address of a clergyman who would be only too glad to oblige you, I'm sure."

The Black Sea

Its Shores Have Been the Scene of Many Sanguinary Conflicts

The Black Sea, that land-locked ocean for which Russia has long sought an outlet to the Aegean, has since ancient times played a great part in history. For thousands of years the tide of war has swept by its shores, and there have been foought battles which rank among the most sanguinary ever recorded. Now Great Britain, France and Italy are aiding their ally, Russia, in the attempt to force the gateway to the Black Sea, which lies through the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. Only three score years ago Turkey, Great Britain and France were banded together as allies, with Russia as their common foe, and the battles fought on the shores of the Black Sea stand—or did stand until the present war—as synonymous for fierceness in warfare.

It was just sixty years ago on Sept. 9, 1855, that the British, French and Turkish allies entered Sebastopol after a siege which had lasted nearly eleven months and which was characterized by many deeds of desperate valor. In the war which was principally fought on the Crimean Peninsula, on the northern shore of the Black Sea, the valor displayed by both sides at Inkerman and Balaklava—the scene of the immoral "Charge of the Light Brigade"—was repeated at Sebastopol, the Redan and Malakoff. The assailants were successful on Sept. 8, but were forced to retire, and in the night the Russians, after destroying the remnants of their fleet and a large part of the town, crossed to the northern forts. The triumphant allies entered Sebastopol on Sept. 9, 1855, and this marked the beginning of the end of the war.

By the treaty ending the Crimean war the Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations, but in 1871 the neutralization of the sea was abrogated by the powers, and Russia was hemmed in by the strong fortifications built by the Turks. At the close of the Crimean war Russia was debarred from fortifying her Black Sea ports or maintaining a navy on the sea, but she later cast off this restriction, and for thirty years the czar has had a considerable navy on his southern sea.

The Sebastopol of today is an important and prosperous city, well fortified, but it is far eclipsed in commercial importance by Odessa, which has a population of nearly 650,000. Odessa is the great shipping port for Russian grain, but since the beginning of the war its great artificial harbor has been the abode of idleness. Vast quantities of grain are stored in the Odessa warehouses, which are built on the narrow belt of lowland between the bluffs and the shore, the city itself occupying a succession of cliffs which rise to a height of 200 feet.

The Black Sea—called the Pontus Euxinus by the ancients—derives its modern name from the color of its waters, which are blue-black. The bottom is covered with sulphur-impregnated mud. In its greater part the sea is very deep, ranging from 5,500 to 8,500 feet. The surface water contains little salt.

It is a cosmopolitan population which dwells along the shores of the Black Sea. The southern shore, stretching from Constantinople to Caucasia, is bold and high, and the Turk is supreme along its entire length. The eastern and northern shores belong to Russia, while Roumania and Bulgaria front on the western shore. Every stage of humanity, from savagery to civilization, may be seen in a tour of the Black Sea.

Rope as Strong as Steel

Of the flexible ropes suitable for power transmission a manila rope is just as strong as a solid steel bar, weight for weight, though only about 11½ per cent. as strong per equal cross-section. Leather, on the other hand, is only about 5 per cent. as strong as a steel bar of equal cross-section, and less than 40 cent. as strong per equal weight of material, says an expert writing in the current Power.

Records show that rope manufactured from the fibre of palms was used in Egypt long before the days of Christianity. Such ropes were found in the tombs of Beni-Hassan (3000 B.C.) and on the walls of these same tombs are illustrations depicting the preparation of hemp. Carvings found in tombs in Thebes represent the process of making rope from thongs of leather, about 1600 B.C., and Assyrian sculptures of about 50 years later show gigantic hauling operations performed with rope. These records are of particular interest as indicative of the steps through which rope manufacture passed in the early ages.—Power.

The seedy person applied to a weathly citizen for help, and received the small sum of five cents. The giver remarked as he handed him the pittance: "Take it, you are welcome; our ears are always open to the distressed."

"That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."

Edmund had just begun to attend the public school, and had found a new friend, a child of whom Edmund's mother had never heard.

"Who is this Walter?" she asked. "Is he a nice little boy?"

"Yes, ma'am, he is?" replied Edmund, enthusiastically.

"Does he say any naughty words?" pursued his mother.

"No," replied Edmund, with emphasis, "and I'm not going to teach him any!"

Will Manufacture Big Guns

Conference Held in Ottawa by Financiers and Masters of Industry

Canada has done so well in the manufacture of shells that the British government is going to let her try her hand in the manufacture of big guns and field ordinance, including 12-inch howitzers and 18-pounders. It is a big contract in comparison with which even the difficult task of making completed shells looks simple. But over 100 of Canada's wizards of finance and masters of industry met in Ottawa recently to give it consideration. At the conclusion of the conference, at which Major Mahan, of the war office, outlined the situation, a committee of 20 was appointed, comprising financiers, manufacturers and members of the shell committee to consider the practical and financial feasibility of undertaking such work. The committee will meet at the call of the chairman, Sir John Gibson, of Hamilton.

The proposal, it is understood, involves the establishment of a central plant, at which parts made by a variety of firms will bo assembled. The plant will probably be under government control and Canadian banks will probably finance the establishment of the plants primarily.

The proposal follows upon the visit of D. A. Thomas, representative of Lloyd George, and Major Mahan, of the war office, to Canada. Mr. Thomas investigated the Canadian shell factories and has apparently been well satisfied with the work, and convinced that even larger work can be accomplished in the Dominion. In a short speech to the conference, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes declared that when the first order for 120,000 shells was received, it seemed like a tremendously formidable task, but that a week or so was now all that was required to turn out such a consignment. Gen. Hughes expressed the opinion that Canada was capable of doing anything she turned her hand to.

A Pathetic Romance

Belgian Maiden Heartbroken When British Lieutenant Meets Death

A pathetic romance of the war has been disclosed by the death in a little village near Poperinghe of a pretty Belgian girl of 19 years.

Some months ago a number of British officers were billeted at the house of the girl's father, who is a retired forage contractor, owning considerable property. Among them was a tall, handsome young lieutenant, the younger son of a well known peer's brother.

He fell ill suddenly, and expressing a wish to be allowed to remain where he was instead of being sent back to the hospital, was nursed to health by his host's daughter. He conveyed his deep gratitude to the girl, and gave her a souvenir in the form of a statuette of a British officer, modelled by himself from a fragment of a German shell.

A short time afterward the officers were removed further up the line and although the girl and her patient had been the greatest friends it is doubtful if she knew the full extent of her affection for him, which she was careful to try to conceal.

He had been gone only a week when she heard through one of his brother officers that he had been killed, and the girl was no longer able to keep her secret. She confessed to her father that she had tried to forget, but could not. Thenceforward every day saw her grow paler and thinner. Finally she took to her bed and died a few weeks later, death being due, according to the doctor, to grief acting on a naturally fragile constitution.

Right-Gallant Parson

Particulars have now arrived regarding the exploit which gained Lieutenant J. O. Naismith honorable mention in General Sir John French's despatches, as well as a compliment from "Eye-Witness."

In the course of his duties as an officer in the artillery he saw a company of Germans advancing stealthily with the object of making a surprise attack on the British lines. Hastily telegraphing for one or two machine guns and a few snipers he concealed his force in a wood. The Germans were allowed to pass and at a given moment a devastating fire was poured into them. As they retreated towards their own trenches they were picked off one by one by the snipers, their losses numbering ninety-five killed and forty wounded.

Lieutenant Naismith was for some time assistant in Chalmers U. F. church, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, and was appointed minister of St. Boswells U.F. church shortly before the outbreak of war.

Still Favors Ross Rifles

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has returned from England as strong as ever in the faith of the Ross rifle. During his visit to the other side the minister of militia devoted considerable time to stirring up things connected with the Canadian gun.

Sir Sam Hughes says that the rifle equipment of the entire second division has been changed back, and the altered Ross rifle is again in use. The process of alteration is going ahead at the rate of several thousand a day, and the Ross rifle will again be furnished to the first division. The change consists in enlarging the chamber. In a word according to Major-General Hughes the Canadian arm is by no means out of commission.

Jones—I don't see your husband at the club of late, Mrs. Brown!

Mrs. Brown—No, he stays at home now and enjoys life in his own way as I want him to.

How Canning Is Done Now

Be a Good Canner and Save Half, Expert Advises the Wasteful Housewife

(From the Chicago Tribune)

"We are the most wasteful people on earth. We waste half of what we produce as food products.

"We consume more meat per capita than any other people in the world. Our ration is meat and potatoes, eggs and coffee—supplemented by patented medicines.

"Patent medicine manufacturers have grown rich at the expense of our health. If we would eat more fruit and vegetables this condition would rapidly be corrected."

"Canned?" Not at all! But while Uncle Sam's expert agriculturist, O. H. Benson, was busy with these and a hundred other truths which formed part of his lecture at the Chicago Normal school recently, a dozen children under the direction of Miss Mary Ryan were demonstrating modern, scientific methods in canning those same fruits and vegetables which were heralded as essential to health.

Now with the demonstration in mind—it was given in the Parker gymnasium before 150 teachers and mothers—what scene does you mind picture? Steaming pots and kettles, a roaring fire, flushed, tired faces stamped with the "Wish it were done" expression? Goodness no! Instead, the youthful cooks wore spotless little aprons and actually smiled while they worked, as if they liked it, and perhaps they did. There was nothing laborious or wearying about it—the way they did it.

For "canning," the way mother used to do it, is hopelessly out of date, and that was the lesson lecturers and demonstrators sought to teach, and the lesson they will teach every day from 10 o'clock until noon, at the same place, during the remainder of the week.

"We eat too much meat—waste our fruits and vegetables—use too many patent medicines. Now—"

And Mr. Benson paused to give his words time to sink in and to smile a big, broad smile. Then—

"Here," he said, "is the slogan I want Chicago, Cook county, and the whole state of Illinois to adopt: A quart of fruit, a quart of vegetables, and a quart of greens for every family for every day in the year!"

That, he said, will insure the complete absence of physical ailments due to overeating or improper diet.

Canning equipment, canning processes, and last of all, a long list of canning recipes were discussed and demonstrated for the benefit of the audience.

The "cold pack" method of canning was indorsed as the easiest, most satisfactory and most practical for the average home or farm. It is the method employed in the great canning factories of the country, Mr. Benson said, and can be employed in the home just as feasibly as on a large scale.

Here is Mr. Benson's explanation of the "cold pack" process:

"The 'cold pack' method of canning simply means that the fruits are packed in their fresh and natural state in the glass jar or container. Syrup is applied and the sterilization is done in the jar or container after it is partly sealed, thus making it impossible for bacteria, spores, and molds to enter or come in contact with the food product after the sterilization has taken place.

"By this method vegetables are blanched in boiling hot water, plunged quickly in cold water, skins removed, then packed in container and sterilized in partially closed glass jar or the perfectly sealed tin can. By this method all food products, including general fruits, vegetables, and meats can be successfully sterilized in a single period, with but one handling of the product."

Recipes for canning apples and their by-products and several kinds of soup were sponsored by the lecturer. They follow:

Apples.—Wash. Remove core and blemishes. Place whole apples in blanching cloth, blanch in boiling water two minutes. Plunge quickly into cold water. Pack in large glass jars or gallon tin cans. Pour over product hot, thin syrup about 18 degrees density. Place rubber and top in position. Seal partly, not tight. (If using tin cans, cap and top completely). Process half gallon or gallon containers 20 minutes in boiling water, in homemade or hot water bath outfit; or 10 minutes in water seal; 10 minutes in steam pressure outfit, with five pounds pressure; 5 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker first, fifteen pounds steam pressure. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool, test joints. Wrap in paper; store. Time of heating must be varied according to ripeness and condition of fruit. Use just enough time to sterilize perfectly not enough to change color or reduce pulp to sauce. Firm and tart apples may be cored and peeled first, then canned.

Use second grade windfalls or culls. Wash, core, pare, remove decayed or injured spots. Slice apple into basin containing slightly salted cold water (about one teaspoonful per gallon), to keep from discoloring. Pack fresh cold product in glass jars or tin cans. Add one cupful hot, thin syrup about 18 degrees density to quart of fruit. If using glass cans, put on rubbers and screw on tops; do not seal completely. If using tin cases, cap and tip, sealing completely. Sterilize 12 minutes in homemade outfit; 10 minutes in water seal outfit; 6 minutes under five pounds steam pressure; 4 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool, test joint. Wrap in paper; store.

Note—This filling can be used for apple pies in same way fresh apples would be used, except that the syrup be poured off and less sugar used. Since apples have already been cooked, only enough heat is needed to cook the crust and to warm apples through. Pies may be baked in 7 minutes. Pies made with these apples are as good as those made with fresh fruit.

Quartered Apples For Fruit Salads.—Select best grade culls of firm, tart varieties. Core, pare, and quarter. Drop into basin containing slightly salted colld water. Pack quartered pieces tightly in jar or tin container. Add teacupful of thin, hot syrup to each quart. Follow directions as given above.

Keeping Apple Cider Sweet.—Fill fruit jars with fresh apple cider. Add tablespoonful of sugar to each quart. Place rubber and cap in position, partly tighten or cap and tip tin cans. Sterilize in bath outfit 10 minutes; in water seal outfit for 8 minutes; in steam pressure outfit, under five pounds of steam, 4 minutes; in aluminum pressure cooker 2 minutes. Remove jars, tighten cover, invert to cool, test joint.

Note—If you desire the cider tart or slightly fermented let it stand two or three days before you sterilize, then add about two minutes' time to each schedule given in recipe.

Reducing Sweet Apple Cider to Syrup.—Wash apples, remove decayed and worm eaten spots, press out juice as usual for older making. Be sure juice does not ferment or "work." The sterilizing, reducing vat, or kettle should be a third larger than required to hold contents.

Add five ounces powdered calcium carbonate to fourteen gallons of apple cider. Boil in kettle or vat five minutes. Pour liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers, allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour clear liquid into preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate, stir thoroughly. Boil down rapidly to a clear liquid.

Use density gauge or candy thermometer and bring it up to 220 degrees F., or without the thermometer reduce bulk to one-seventh original volume. To see whether cooked enough, pour a little of it into cold water. It should have the consistency of maple sugar. It should not be cooked long enough to harden like candy when tested. When test shows syrup cooked enough pour into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, otherwise suspended matter will not settle properly and syrup will be cloudy. The white sediment which settles out during cooling is a harmless compound of lime with natural acid of the apple. When syrup is cooled it should be stored in fruit jars or bottles. Place the rubber cap or cork in position and tighten. Sterilize for twelve minutes in hot water or wash boiler outfit, ten minutes in water seal outfit, eight minutes in steam pressure outfit under five pounds of steam, or five minutes in aluminum pressure cooker under fifteen pounds of pressure.

Apple syrup made by this method is a very palatable and high grade product. It has a flavor much like the thick syrup or jelly which is so often formed when apples are baked with a little sugar.

Soup Stock.—Secure twenty-five pounds of beef hocks, joints, and bones containing marrow. Strip off fat and meat, crack bones with hatchet or cleaver. Place broken bones in thin cloth sack, place in kettle containing five gallons cold water. Simmer (do not boil) six or seven hours. Do not salt while simmering. Skim off fat. This should make about five gallons of stock. Pack hot in glass jars, bottles, enamelled or lacquered tin cans. Partly seal glass jars (cap and tip tin cans). Sterilize forty minutes in bath outfit, thirty minutes in water seal or five pound steam pressure outfit, twenty-five minutes if using pressure cooker outfit.

Chicken Gumbo Soup.—Cut two pounds ham into small cubes, boil thirty minutes. Mince three pounds chicken and chop one-half pound onions fine. Make smooth paste of one-half pound flour. Add five gallons chicken soup stock. Then add one-half pound salt and boil ten minutes. Then add three ounces powdered okra mixed with one pint water. Fill into glass jars or tin cans while hot. Process ninety minutes if using hot water bath, seventy-five minutes if using water seal, sixty minutes if using five pound steam pressure outfit, forty-five minutes if using pressure cooker outfit.

Vegetables (Mixed) Without Stock.—Soak six pounds lima beans and four pounds dry peas over night. Boil each one-half hour. Blanch sixteen pounds carrots, six pounds cabbage, three pounds celery, six pounds turnips, four pounds okra, one pound onions, and four pounds parsley for three minutes, and dip in cold water quickly. Prepare vegetables and chop into small cubes. Chop onions and celery extra fine. Mix thoroughly and season to taste. Pack in glass jars or tin cans. Fill with boiling water. Process as above for chicken gumbo.

Mr. Benson gave recipes for various other soups—vegetable, cream of pea, cream of potato, bean, okra, chicken, and chicken broth—and told how to use tomato pulp for cream of tomato soup.

Belle—It looks like love at first sight with him.

Beulah—Oh, he loved her before he saw her.

Belle—Impossible.

Beulah—No, it's not. He had read about her.

Belle—Where, for goodness' sake.

Beulah—In Bradstreet's.

"Are you going to have a garden this year?"

"No," replied Mr. Growcher. "It isn't my turn to make a garden. I'm going to keep chickens this year and let my neighbor make the garden."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

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If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

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AGENTS

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BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00. 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

37,000 Men at War, 40,000 Ready to Go

Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, said there were at present 37,000 Canadian troops in the trenches and 40,000 more in England waiting to go to the front. Two divisions in action would mean about 50,000.

The minister confirmed the appointed of General Turner of Quebec, to command the new second Canadian division, and the reports that if the Canadians went into action as an army crops of two divisions, Gen. Alderson, commanding the first Canadian division, would take command of the corps, and that Col. A. W. Currie, commanding the second brigade, first division, would take command of the first division.

Sir Sam Hughes added that it was the policy of the militia department to appoint officers with experience at the front to new commands, and if a third Canadian division were to go into action, Gen. Mercer would be offered command of it.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Overrun in Butter Making

Overrun cannot be accurately calculated until the milk is tested and the butter made. Overrun is the difference between the amount of fat received and the amount of butter made. The amount of overrun depends upon the thoroughness of skimming the milk, churning the cream, the general loss sustained in the handling of cream, and the composition of the butter. It is possible to have butter contain as low as 10 p.c. moisture and as high as 15½ p.c. and in some cases more. It can readily be seen, therefore, that the overrun is variable quantity, depending to a considerable degree upon the efficiency of the buttermaker.

She sailed into the telegraph office and rapped on the counter. As the clerk came forward to meet her, he remembered that she had been there about ten minutes before. He wondered what she wanted this time.

"Oh," she said, "let me have that telegram I wrote just now; I forgot something important. I wanted to underscore 'perfectly lovely' in acknowledging the receipt of that bracelet. Will it cost anything extra?"

"No, ma'am," said the clerk, as he handed her the message.

The young lady drew two heavy lines beneath the words and said:

"It's awfully good of you to let me do that! It will please Arthur ever so much."—Youth's Companion.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited

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Aeroplanes and Artillery

Skill With Which Batteries Are Controlled Due to Aeroplane Spotters

Reports from European battlefields constantly emphasize the predominant role played by artillery in this war, and the effectiveness of the guns is entirely dependent upon the accuracy of their fire. This has resulted in the use of aeroplanes for fire control, and the unheard of skill with which the batteries of both allies and the central powers are controlled is due to aeroplane spotters. No naval battle has yet occurred between the main battle fleets, and it cannot therefore be stated with certainty whether or not the aeroplane would be used for controlling the fire of the battleships. In the running fight between the British and German battle cruisers in the North Sea there is no evidence that aeroplanes were thus employed, although a German Zeppelin participated by attacking British vessels which were rescuing the crew of the sinking Bluecher.

The control of a battle ship's salvos at present depends upon observers who are at best not more than forty yards above the sea in the fire control tops. With ranges extending to eighteen thousand yards it is easily understood that accurate spotting is extremely difficult from this height. Were it possible to use aeroplanes for naval spotters the range could be corrected with ten times the present accuracy, and that decisive factor in naval action, "the first salvo to hit," would almost certainly fall to the fleet which would first employ aeroplanes. No factor of national defence is more urgently needed, both for the land and naval forces, than an adequate supply of aeroplanes. A strange indifference to their military use has already placed the United States in a position of almost hopeless inferiority in this respect, and an initial appropriation for at least five hundred aeroplanes and seaplanes should be one of the first measures adopted after the assembly of the next congress.—New York Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

In the Milk Room

Valuable Advice For the Handling of Milk in a Sanitary Manner

Milk ought to be handled so that none of it is spilled about the premises. It is difficult to remove from wooden articles, even when freshly spilled. Wooden buckets are undesirable, requiring more labor to keep clean than tin ones. Galvanized iron, copper and zinc for table tops and a concrete floor in the milk room are combinations that aid in and simplify the work of sanitation. After washing with hot water the hose may be turned on the inside of the room, thus cooling it and washing away dust and foreign material simultaneouly.

Sunlight is a destroyer of disease germs, but it is impracticable to have it where milk, cream and butter are kept in summer. The buckets, separator parts and cans should be set where the sun will reach them during the greater part of the day, preferably under a cover of wire screen to exclude flies from them. The milk room can be kept cooler if vines trail over it, and if the interior is darkened. A good plan is to hang some coarse stuff like gunny sack material over the windows and keep it wet; the evaporating water absorbs a great deal of heat and aids materially in reducing the temperature inside.

Pro-Ally Pennsylvania Dutch

The population of eastern Pennsylvania is largely German by descent, but a correspondent who has been travelling through that part of the state with the express purpose of acquainting himself with public sentiment finds that it is overwhelmingly in favor of the allies. The Germans are harshly critical of the kaiser. They were shocked by the invasion of Belgium and the destruction of the Lusitania. They hope the Hohenzollern will receive a lasting rebuke in the present great conflict.

The correspondent has journeyed several hundred miles in Lehigh, Berks, Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery counties. He has talked with many persons, and he has not found even one who is pro German in his sympathies. At Easton he "learned that there were some pro Germans of a mild type, but inquiry showed that they were of recent importation." The general feeling he summarizes thus: "I am in sympathy with the allies. I have no use for the kaiser. I like the German people and my sympathy might now be with Germany if Belgium had not been devastated and if the Lusitania massacre had not occurred. Everybody is behind President Wilson."—Providence Journal.

For C.P.R. Dining Car Patrons

Again the Canadian Pacific Railway is to the forefront in the consideration of their patrons. A novel feature has been introduced on their dining cars in the form of a special buffet in the dining room, on which cold meats, salads, etc., are tastefully displayed under glass covers, giving passengers an opportunity to select their salads or cuts of cold meat, which are served from the buffet by a chef in white uniform. This is the first time a cold buffet has been introduced on a dining car, and it is meeting with great success.

Regulating Prices

Practically all the governments in Europe have, since the war, put in force regulations concerning the prices of foodstuffs.

Some governments, while allowing the local authorities to fix prices on most things, issued decrees applicable to their whole territory concerning a few highly important articles. Thus Austria and Germany both prescribed the proportion of wheat or rye flour that should be used in making bread. Later Austria and Germany fixed the wholesale price of cereals, and brought the distribution and consumption of flour and bread under strict control.

Turkey fixed prices for petroleum, sugar and flour. In Italy salt, tobacco, and matches are government monopolies, so that their prices were fixed by the central authority. Denmark, Holland and Switzerland limited themselves to controlling the most important breadstuffs of each country.

The Tactics of the Huns

When France and Russia Was Disposed of, They Planned to Crush Britain

A gentleman of German extraction until lately interned in Malta, has given an account in the West Australian of the opinions expressed by his fellow prisoners on the subject of the war. Among his companions was the captain of the Emden and other officers from the ship. According to him, Germany regarded Britain as her chief opponent and intended to crush her completely once France and Russia were dealt with. This plan might take a very long time to develop. Had Britain not come into the war, the German plan would have been to break the other two powers and then build a great fleet with the indemnity obtained from them. In ten years Germany would have beaten England and would then occupy the brilliant position that the British empire now holds. As for the idea that the German fleet could not come out when it liked, the raid on the east coast disproved that. It was a plan imposed on the German commander by his lack of ships, that he should keep under the protection of his harbors and pick off the British fleet one by one. When they could meet the British fleet on equal terms, they did not mind meeting in squadrons. By this plan they were getting the best possible use out of their fleet.

Regarding the captain's own exploits, he occasionally used to tell how he avoided the British pursuers, and put it all down to the advantages of wireless telegraph. On one occasion he received a call, "Have you seen the Emden?" "Yes," he replied, "I am here." Later he plundered and sank his unfortunate questioner. As for his battle with the Sydney, the captain said that as soon as he saw who his opponent was, he knew his career was at an end. His only chance was to go and meet her and try to torpedo her, but her captain was too wary and kept out of range of his guns.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed free from opiates and never fail in giving relief from the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Albert Bergeron, St. Agapit, Que., writes: "My baby was suffering from constipation and teething troubles and Baby's Own Tablets quickly cured him. Now I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Moving the Wheat

Transportation Charges on Grain Shipments of Interest to the Grower

Available information seems to indicate that the railways have made adequate provision for moving the wheat crop to tide water. When the western farmer is relieved of the anxieties connected with harvesting and threshing his crop his next anxiety is the uncertainty which surrounds the rate which he will have to pay for transportation. West of the head of the lakes the maximum rate is fixed by the Dominion Railway Commission; east of the head of the lakes the rate is affected by the amount of tonnage. This year the war has created a certain degree of scarcity of tonnage and consequently the rate for shipping wheat east of the head of the lakes may be slightly higher, although we hope that this will not be the case. There is danger of cargoes being taken away from Canadian shippers and sent via the Buffalo route, which would be of course an injury to Canadian shipping interests. The task of transporting probably more than the usual tonnage with a reduced number of vessels so quickly and cheaply that the Buffalo competition can be successfully combated is one which will tax the resources and energy of the lake freighting companies, and we hope that they will be successful in accomplishing it in a manner which will be as satisfactory to the western grain grower as to themselves. Contracts are already being made for October deliveries to Georgian Bay at three cents and over—higher than ever before for that month.—Industrial Canada.

It Is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Women Aviators

Women aviators in France are desirous of going on active service. Mme. Martha Richer, secretary of the Patriotic Union of Frenchwomen Aviators, writes in the newspapers asking that woman aviators should be employed. "We are able," she writes, "to accomplish all the tasks entrusted to us. We offer our services gratuitously to France or to any of the allied nations who employ us. When we flew for sport we risked our lives, and the sacrifice which we are offering to make now does not therefore come into account. If the authorities do not wish to make use of our services near the enemy, we could replace good pilots engaged in keeping guard over towns, and let them go to the front."

Employer—Well, what did he say when you called to collect that bill?

Clerk—That he would break every bone in my body and pitch me out of the window if I showed my face there again.

Employer—Then go back at once and tell him he can't frighten me by his violence.

"Tremendous number of casualties." I see by the paper."

"What paper?"

"The fly paper."

As age advances the blood gets thin, the nerves exhausted and vitality runs low.

By building up the nerve force of body and mind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an unbounded blessing to people of advanced years.

50 cents a box, all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Trust Kitchener

His Deeds for the Empire Have Won For Him the Confidence of Britishers

In the final analysis the man in whom our soldiers put their trust is Lord Kitchener. His deeds for the empire, extending over decades, have won for him the confidence of Britishers everywhere throughout the wide world. Kitchener's orders are the final word. He is a real warrior, and in days gone by has delivered "the goods." Lord Rosebery, a former British premier, argues convincingly when he says that we should have confidence in the British government, which alone has the necessary information as to the duty of British subjects. "If we do not put our trust in the British government and Lord Kitchener, we are representing, indeed, a lost cause." Lord Rosebery's remarks had special reference to conscription, but, in all war matters, his comment is applicable. We send our sons to Britain because we have faith in the British government and Britain's war minister. Is that not so? We hear too much about the incidentals and the lesser personages in this awful struggle. The great minds of the Kitchener type are not thinking of honors or prominence, but War and Duty. Canada has unbounded and unshaken confidence in the British government and the great warriors, under whom we may place our sons, confident that everything that is humanly possible will be done to win the day with the least possible sacrifice of life.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Battle Changed Into Murder

Archdeacon of London Tells of Baby Victims of an Imperial Murderer

The Archdeacon of London, preaching in St. Paul's cathedral, referred to the recent Zeppelin raid on London.

"I need not go farther back than last Wednesday," said the archdeacon "to tell you that battle has changed into murder. Speaking with all the restraint that is due from every preacher, as well as from he press, and with the knowledge and consent of the censor. I tell you that to one hospital alone were the dead bodies of little children, fifteen, ten, seven and five years, of one little baby, so the nursery became a slaughter house. Of the imperial murder, who allowed it, if he did not order it, all we can say is in the words of the Psalmist, the most awful punishment given to a man—'I will set before thee the things that thou hast done.'"

The Russian soldier wears a numbered badge; the French soldier has an identification card stitched into his tunic; the German soldier has a little metal disk that bears his name; the British soldier has an aluminum disk, with identification marks and church affiliations; the Japanese soldier has three disks, all alike, one round his neck, another in his belt, and another in his boot; and the Austrian soldier has a gun metal badge, with his name on a tiny parchment leaf within.

The Turk is the only soldier so lightly valued that he carries no badge. Identification is evidently regarded as unnecessary in his case.

FRESH AT NIGHT

If One Uses the Right Kind of Food

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of the day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

A school teacher in the West says in this connection:

"At the time I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing in weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced, almost constantly, a feeling of exhaustion.

"I tried various remedies without good results; then I determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding body, brain and nerves.

"Since using Grape-Nuts I have made a constant and rapid improvement in health, in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in strenuous and exacting work.

"I have gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning.

"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes but as my vitality increased the eyes became stronger.

"I never heard of another food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Feed the Soil

Ways in Which the Soil May be Improved

There are several ways in which the producing power of soils may be increased, viz.: by adding organic matter and lime, by increasing the supply of plant food elements, by improving the water supply and tilth. This is not a fixed improvement formula for every kind of soil, but it points out methods of attack. A wet marsh needs no addition of organic matter, for that would be "carrying coals to Newcastle." A poor sand, on the other hand, always has good tilth and good tilth, in this case, is not an indication of fertility.

A long cropped clay loam or a silt loam soil usually requires attention in every particular. What makes it lighter colored than it was twenty years ago? The humus has been largely used up. Why does it work harder and bake? Here again the lack of humus, or organic matter is largely responsible. If the soil is acid and refuses to grow good red clover, it does not contain enough lime. If the crop dries up during a short dry period the water supply is at fault. If the crop is short and the yield is low, when other conditions are favorable, starvation is the cause—the soil has not sufficient available nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium.—Canadian Countryman.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Veal and Baby Beef

There is no well defined age limit for veals, though nearly all calves which sell for veal are under three months, and do not exceed three hundred pounds in weight. A live weight of from one hundred and twenty pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds brings the highest price other things being equal as to quality and condition. Good veal calves weighing one hundred and fifty will bring up to $10 per hundred pounds. Should calves of that quality be kept until a weight of three hundred pounds is reached, the price per hundred would be reduced approximately $2.00 though they might still sell as veal. Well fattened calves under twelve months of age weighing above three hundred pounds would sell as baby beef. Calves thirteen or fourteen months old well fattened are sometimes spoken of as baby beef, but it is more correct to classify such cattle as yearlings, using the term short-yearlings for those between the age of twelve and eighteen months and the term long-yearlings for those between the age of eighteen and twenty-four months.

New National Policy

Most of the vast vacant land areas of Western Canada are under the control of the Dominion government. The Canadian cities are full of people whose lives are unfruitful deserts of unemployment. After the war is over thousands of Canadian soldiers will have to be aided in returning to civil life, and thousands of British and continental soldiers will come to Canada. The vacant land is the only hope for these men. The question of a population of about two men to the square mile in the great northwest and about one to the square yard in the cities is a big enough question to need a new national policy, a great national land-filling plan. This would probably put the political party which made it an issue into power, and it would put Canada in the top line as a wheat-raising country.—Vancouver Sun.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

The late George A. Hearn, millionaire art collector of New York, was noted for his kind and reasonable treatment of his employees. Mr. Hearn used to smile at the new scientific management craze, of which he once said at a dinner:

"These scientific management people, with their impossible schemes of doubling and trebling a man's labor, remind me of the simple minded hodcarrier's impossible promise. A facetious boss said to him:

"'Look a-here, friend, didn't I hire you to carry bricks up that ladder by the day?'

"'Yes, sir,' said the hodcarrier, touching his cap.

"'Well, I've had my eyes on you, and you've only done it half a day today. You spent the other half coming down the ladder.'

"The hodcarrier touched his cap again.

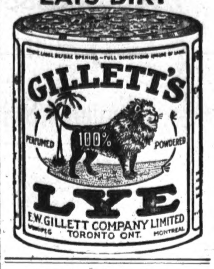
"'I'll try to do better tomorrow, sir,' he said, humbly."

Happiest Man Is Honest

We have noticed the happiest man many a time He works for his living and he gets a good one. One thing we notice is he is a man of fine habits; doesn't squander a cent on liquor, tobacco or betting. He saves his money and is getting ready to buy some property. He loves his home, plays with the children, reads good books and keeps company with his wife. Because of his good habits he saves a little which will give him a chance to make an investment.

And then there is another thing—he is a reliable man. He does good work. He will not smooth over bad work. Every dollar he gets represents just that much of honest labor. It is this, largely, that makes him prosperous and happy. Water keeps its own level, and so does conduct and character and prosperity. If a man is mean and low, so will the consequences be. He cannot be one thing and his experience another. A low lived man may grow rich and happy, but it will not be for long. Anybody can tell what's the matter with a man if he is with him a day; he will soon see if the other is a spleen, a stomach, an uplift or a hope.—Ohio State Journal.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Cruelty of the Turks

Armenian Massacres Just as Barbarous as in the Olden Days

Horrible details are being received as to the methods employed by the Turks in their policy of exterminating Armenians.

One large village of 2,000 homes, inhabited exclusively by Armenians, was recently exterminated with diabolical cruelty. The gendarmes first sent an order to the inhabitants to evacuate the village. The villagers took no notice of the order. Then 200 soldiers appeared with orders to enforce obedience. The Armenians resisted, and in the ensuing fight the Turkish soldiers were worsted and forced to flee.

Battalions of troops then established a cordon around the village. Machine guns were set in place and incendiaries sent into the village with lighted torches. Buildings were fired in every direction, and soon the whole village was in flames. The miserable Armenians, men, women and children were almost all burned alive. Those who tried to escape were shot. Only four escaped, one of whom related the story.

In other instances the Turks are separating the men from the women and children and the able bodied men are drafted into the Turkish army, while the young women are sold to harems. The old men, the old women and the children are turned loose in uninhabited districts.

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of all asthma specifics is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations had failed to benefit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

France at War is Serious

The French are a surprise even to themselves. The popular idea of the French character in America has been that of a somewhat absurd, affected, voluble, theatrical people, easy to ridicule in farce. The French were supposed to be right minded, frivolous, and of course immoral. Yet we find them fighting this most sordid of wars in grim silence, the least talkative, the coolest of all the combatants—cheerful, to be sure, with an unshakable optimism and a religious belief in the goodness of their cause, in the justice of God. Anything but frivolous or weak! Rather with a silent, serious tenacity that bodes ill for those across the Rhine, who with all the rest of the world have been deceived by false popular psychology of French character.

The Germans utterly misread the French character. Now they know what the French are after ten months of dreary trench warfare, during which the frivolous little men have defied their biggest efforts to break through. They know that the French are cheerfully preparing for another winter in the trenches, and as many as may be necessary. No, after this, nobody will speak of the French as "light" or "frivolous." The entire world, including its enemies, takes off its hat to the gallant, patient French.—Robert Herrick, in the Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

War Conditions

The British government's undertaking on a piece of paper to pay £100 is still worth is face value, whereas the German government's notes have fallen about 25 per cent., and are still falling. Notes must take the place of coins of the precious metal merely because the state required at this moment a large reserve of gold at its disposal. For a hundred and one reasons we must use fewer imported articles, and at the same time the nation must place all its resources of gold at the disposal of the government. We are engaged in a contest unparalleled in its character, and must submit, with what cheerfulness we can summon to our aid, to war conditions.—London Daily Telegraph.

The great mass of the Indian workers in the United States are engaged in a comparatively small number of occupations. The latest official figures show that 85.4 per cent. of the total number of gainfully employed Indians are in seven occupation groups—agricultural laborers, 35.5 per cent.; farmers and stock raisers, 29.2 per cent.; lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers, 2.4 per cent.; laborers in manufacturing and transportation 6.3 per cent.; basketmakers and weavers, 7.4 per cent.; launderers and laundresses, 1.9 per cent.; and servants and waiters, 2.6 per cent.

"Your wife came from a fine old family, didn't she?"

"No; she brought them with her."

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

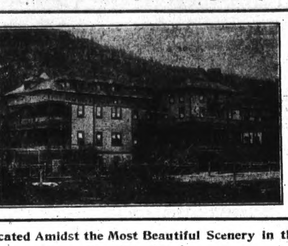
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Rocky Mountain Sanatorium
at the
Famous Sulphur Springs



Located Amidst the Most Beautiful Scenery in the Canadian Rockies

American Plan   Rates $2.50 per day and up

Rendezvous For Rheumatic Patients

HARRY N. ROSE, Manager

FRANK :-: ALBERTA

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES LIMITED

"GREENHILL"

COAL

High Grade Domestic Lump	$4.50 Delivered
Mine Run	$3.50 Delivered
Slack	$3.00 Delivered

See all Local Delivery Concerns

Effective August 1st, 1915.

BLAIRMORE - - ALTA.

We didn't know until the Herald told us that the Nfld. Regiment was a denominational affair The H. G. Standard evidently thinks so, too. There is too much denominationalism in this country, if we know anything.—Newfoundland Guardian.

Frank Lewis went east on Monday, heading for Bellevue, Alberta, where he resumes the job of haul foreman which he held two years ago. He will be back in the spring to develop a gold claim he is holding in the Timber here —Creston Review.

Wise Business Men Advertise

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL!

A. A. SPARKS, prop.

SOLID BRICK STRUCTURE
STEAM HEATED THROUGHOUT
BEST AND MOST ELABORATE
HOTEL IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

RATES: Per month $35.00 and $40.00 for board and room. Meal Tickets $8.00

BLAIRMORE -:- ALBERTA

The Passburg Hotel

T. H. DUNCAN, Prop.

Bright, Clean Wholesome Rooms

The Bar is well stocked with the Finest Wines, Liquors and Imported and Domestic Cigars

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

Office of Publication
Blairmore Alberta.

Subscriptions to all parts of the Dominion $2.00 per annum. Foreign subscription $2.50. Payable in advance.

Business locals, 15c. per line.

Legal notices 15c. per line for first insertion; 10c. per line for each subsequent insertion

Display Advertising Rates on Application.

W. J. BARTLETT, Proprietor.

Blairmore, Alta., Fri., Nov. 12, 1915

Coking of Coal In Western Canada

The coke which is used for metallurgical operations in Western Canada is all made in beehive or Belgian ovens. While in these latter the gas given off by the coal is drawn off and may be used for heating purposes, the by-products, as in the case of the beehive furnaces, go to waste. There are at present in Canada, 2,024 ovens which do not save the by-products as against 730 which do save these valuable constituents of the coal. In Western Canada there are 1,935 ovens of the former class and none of the latter.

Mr. F. E. Lucas, manager of the coke ovens of the Dominion Coal Co., estimates the saving effected by the use of the by-product oven to be $1.93 per ton of coke made. This figure will, of course, vary to a certain extent with the locality in which the coke is produced, but it indicates the great additional yield which is secured when coal is coaked by modern methods, more especially when the enormous tonnage of coke consumed in modern smelting is borne in mind. In the year 1912, as much as 405,457 tons of coke were made in beehive ovens in Alberta and British Columbia, representing a waste of approximately 12,569,167 pounds of ammonium sulphate and 43,383,899 gallons of tar; not to mention the benzol, creosote and other minor products and the immense amount of gas which would be available for heating and lighting purposes.

The principal objection which is urged to the introduction of the by-product oven is the expense of installation. But it is hoped that this objection will be overcome wherever possible since, as shown above. the by-products have high economic and market values and there will be a growing demand for them.

The tar is being used extensively in the Dominion for a variety of purposes, among which may be especially mentioned that of the manufacture of briquettes from slack coal, thus effecting an additional economy in the utilization of this waste product. Ammonia on the other hand is a fertilizer of the greatest value, for which there is a great demand abroad and for which an ever-increasing demand will arise in Canada as the necessity of employing improved methods of agriculture is brought home to farmers. The by-product coke ovens of the United States produced in 1912 ammonia and ammonium sulphate to the value of $9,519,268.

For some years past in England and Germany attention has been paid to the problem of securing the largest possible yield of ammonia from coal during the process of coking. With the methods of coking ordinarily adopted at the gas works in these countries only about one-sixth of the nitrogen in the coal is obtained in saleable form as an ammonium compound. It has been found, however, that, by employing certain improved methods, the yield of ammonia may be increased by as much as 200 per cent.

The immense volumes of gas given off from the coal in the by-product ovens might be readily utilized in connection with associated industries, as, for instance, the burning of cement.

One of the most important problems which presents itself at the present time is the provision of an adequate supply of cheap fuel for the population of the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Very large areas of these provinces are underlain by beds of sub-bituminous coal and lignite which are estimated to contain 100,000,000,000 tons of these fuels. As yet, however, practically all the fuel in that portion of the plains east of Brandon is imported from the United States, while that used in the country west of Brandon is brought chiefly from the coal fields of the Rocky Mountains. This entails a long and expensive haul which results in a high-priced fuel, and any temporary interruption of the supply gives rise to a coal famine.

The reason why the mineral fuels of the plains have not been utilized is that they are expensive to mine owing to the absence of supplies of mine timber on the treeless prairies, and they are also of a lower grade than the fuel from the Rocky Mountains, containing a large percentage of moisture. They thus have a lower heating value than the fuels from the mountains, and furthermore when, after being mined, they are exposed to the atmosphere, they dry out to a certain extent and in so doing crumble to pieces or even fall to powder, so that they cannot be readily handled and will not bear transportation. Such being the case, if these fuels are to be made available for household use, they must be briquetted, or if they are to be used for manufacturing purposes, they must be either briquetted or used in gas producers.

A series of trials of Canadian fuels recently carried out by Dr. J. B. Porter and Prof. Durley of McGill University for the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines at Ottawa, show that these fuels of the plains are excellently adapted for use in the gas producer and are thus well adapted for the production of power. The question as to whether they can be briquetted when necessary at a sufficiently low cost to make the enterprise commercially profitable, has not yet been established. Fuels of this general type in Germany are briquetted on an enormous scale, and the United States Bureau of Mines is now investigating the possibility of briquetting the lignites of North Dakota. Any lignite can, of course, be briquetted, if a suitable binding material is employed. This, however, entails additional expense, but many of the German lignites and some of those occurring in North Dakota can be briquetted without the addition of any binding material. It is thus very important that an investigation should at once be made into the question as to whether there are not, among the great deposits of fuel underlying the Canadian plains and out-cropping on their surface, some at least which can be worked for the production of a cheap briquetted fuel which will stand transportation and thus supply a need ever more insistent as the population of the Prairie Provinces increases. Such an investigation is to be commenced next summer by the Mines Branch of our Department of Mines and the result will be awaited with much interest.

Another source of waste in the case of our fuel supplies is represented by the smoke nuisance which is now becoming very pronounced in our large cities. While it is difficult to prevent the smoke rising from the chimneys of private dwellings, this in the cities of Canada is relatively small in amount, for, as a general rule, hard coal is burned for domestic purposes. On the other hand, the immense volumes of smoke emitted from the stacks of many of the great power plants and factories of our large cities as well as by locomotives and steamboats can be greatly reduced or stopped by the installation of proper smoke consumers operated by firemen who have been instructed in their proper use. Investigations show that such plants, in many cases, not only stop the smoke but pay the owners.

The waste of fuel, however, is but a small part of the loss entailed by the smoke in our cities. It disfigures buildings, impairs the health of the population, renders the whole city filthy, destroys any beauty with which it may be naturally endowed and tends, therefore, to make it a squalid and undesirable place of residence, and this, at a time when economic influences are forcing into our cities an ever-increasing proportion of our population. These conditions press especially on the poor who must reside in the cities and cannot escape from these evils by taking houses in the suburbs. After all, the conservation of humanity is even more important than the conservation of coal

Investigations into the best means of abating the smoke nuisance have been, and are now being, carried on by government and municipal commissions as well as by private individuals in several of the leading countries of the world. Many cities have officials whose time is devoted exclusively to the education of public opinion and the enforcement of existing laws with reference to this matter. The question as to what steps can best be taken to lessen the amount of smoke which is being discharged into the atmosphere in our Canadian cities is by no means a simple one, but the time has come when the Commission of Conservation may very properly make a thorough investigation of the question and ascertain for the benefit of the dwellers in our great cities what can be done to prevent the wholesale pollution of the atmosphere — Annual Report of Commission of Conservation.

What Every Successful Merchant Knows

There is an economic idea still lurking in the minds of some merchants which belongs to the age of the stage coach and the sailing ship.

It is the idea that if a merchant spends a lot of money for advertising he must increase the selling prices of his goods in order to make good his expenditure.

He overlooks the fact that his legitimate profits must come through a volume of sales just as large as his sale-force and equipment can handle and that the greater the number of sales made in a specified time the smaller per-sale profits he can accept, and still WIN OUT.

With a store-organization to maintain, with other fixed charges to meet, the merchant MUST regulate the prices of his goods according to the VOLUME OF SALES he is able to make. If the utmost possible selling profit on an article of merchandise is one dollar as an illustration, he can far better afford to cut that profit to twenty-five cents AND MAKE A DOZEN SALES A DAY than to hold it at a dollar and make one sale a day.

He might make the one-sale-a-day WITHOUT ADVERTISING—and he can make the dozen-sales-a-day THROUGH ADVERTISING. In such a case his extra expense for advertising that particular article might cut off a small part of the profit on the sales, but his ultimate net profit will be greater than if he had not advertised—AND HE WILL HAVE MADE A DOZEN FRIENDS FOR HIS STORE instead of one possible enemy!

Applying this basic principle of merchandising on a larger scale, making it cover the entire output of a store, and the result is the same. THE ADVERTISING LESSENS THE COST TO THE CUSTOMER AND INCREASES THE PROFIT TO THE MERCHANT.

READERS of advertising KNOW THIS—and they avoid the non-advertised store BECAUSE THEY KNOW IT.

SUCCESSFUL MERCHANTS KNOW IT—and they spend money for adequate advertising because, from EVERY ANGLE, it "pays."

It Is All Right

Though German arms for the time being, or for the fourteen months of the war, have apparently been winning in all zones, giving the pessimistic ones great opportunities for criticism of the operations of the war by the Allies, yet in fact Germany is in a worse position than ever in the whole history of this bloody struggle.

She is at a perfect stand-still in the West, with the Allies gaining every time a drive or an engagement takes place; in Russia and Galicia, after enormous losses she is not able to repel the attacks of the Czar's forces; her merchant marine is unknown on the sea and the few vessels she had trading in the Baltic one by one is being swept away by British submarines; her boasted fleet, like rats in a hole, is bottled up in the Kiel Canal and other home places of refuge and now she is in a dire emergency to help her distrest Ally, Turkey, making a drive for Constantinople.

Even with the defeat of Serbia and the relief of Constantinople, Germany would only extend the territory which she must fight to hold, and which is an embarrassment and a source of weakness. Germany, Turkey and Austria are hemmed in from the sea.

In union is strength, and this division of great armies, no matter how large, is a source of weakness.

Do not, oh timid ones, lose sleep over the Austro-German spectacular drive through Serbia and "on to Constantinople." It is startling a bit—startling by its boldness and recklessness—but is only the forgeing of another weak link in a chain that in time Britain and her Allies will snap like a pipe-stem.—Ex.

Should Vote As His Conscience Tells Him

Bishop Lleweyn Jones, of the Anglican church of Bermuda and Newfoundland, declared himself on the prohibition question thus:

"I am reluctant to even appear to dictate to the people of my Diocese—clergy or laity—as to what course they should adopt in this matter. My wish is that every man who has a vote should consider dispassionately and prayerfully what line of policy will best promote the cause of Temperance, and therefore the true welfare of our Colony. Then let him exercise his franchise as his conscience tells him.

"As regards my own action, I may say I will vote for Prohibition."

A Lawyer's Fable

A local barrister who was possessed of an abnormally loud voice was making an eloquent address to a jury. His case was fairly strong; he was much in earnest, his trumpet tones made the rafters ring. In a hurricane of sound he closed his argument and sat down. The jury looked serious and thoughtful and were evidently much impressed. The opposing barrister had a face like a hatchet and a thin low voice—the exact opposite to his learned friend. When it became his turn to address the jury he began:

"As I listened to the rather thunderous appeals of my learned friend I recalled a fable which I heard in my youth. A lion and an ass entered into a compact to slay the beasts of the field and share the spoil. They divided the work; the ass was to go into the thicket and bray and frighten the animals out, while the lion was to lie in wait and kill the fugitives as fast as they appeared. Well, the ass sought the darkest part of the jungle and lifting up his awful voice, brayed and brayed and brayed. There never was heard such a fearful din.

"The ass was quite intoxicated with his own uproar and thought he'd return to see what the lion thought of it. With a light heart he went back and found the lion looking doubtfully about him, pale in the face and trembling in every limb. 'What do you think of that for braying?' said the exultant ass. Don't you think I scared them?' 'Scared them?' repeated the lion in an agitated tone. 'Why, you'd have scared me if I didn't know you were a jackass.'"

LOST—On Nov. 11th, 1915, between State St. East and the public school, a silver bracelet with two small silver coins attached. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same with W. Shaw, Blairmore.

Fernie Mountain Supply Co.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers

Agents for Fernie Beer

Phone 83

Frank, ;; Alberta

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING R. GULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewal for a further term of twenty-one years, at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

L. H. Putnam

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public,

Agent for reliable Life, Fire, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Companies Money loaned on good securities.

Branch offices at Coleman and Bellevue.

Phone 167 BLAIRMORE Alberta

FOR RENT

LIGHT HOUSE-KEEPING ROOMS
corner Sixth Avenue and State Street, Blairmore.
Apply to MRS JAS. PADEN
—ap10

Safety-First Instruction to Children

The public school children of New York City are being instructed in safety-first principles. Through the co-operation of the Police Department with the Board of Education, police sergeants are sent to the schools to deliver fifteen-minute talks to the children at the nine o'clock assembly on such subjects as the prevention of street accidents and the dangers of bonfires. They also explain why the police have to break up certain games on the street, and point out the results of mischievous acts. The children are taught to overcome their fear of policemen and to regard them as their friends. Good results of the work are said to be already apparent in the better understanding which exists between children and the police.—The American City for October.

Private Greeting Cards For Christmas

A pleasant and inexpensive way to remember your circle of friends and acquaintances at the Christmas season is to mail them Private Christmas Greeting Cards.

BRITISH GRAND FLEET IS READY AND WAITING FOR THE ENEMY

GLIMPSE OF FLEET DOING ITS WATCHFUL WAITING

The Veil of Secrecy over the Naval Operations has been Somewhat Lifted and a Glimpse of the Fleet has been Obtained, Showing Thousands of Vessels Keeping the Seas Clear

For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted when a correspondent recently visited the Grand Fleet and the great naval bases. At one naval barracks he saw dry docks capable of docking the largest dreadnoughts, which had been built since the war began. Maps were shown the correspondent showing where the German submarines had been sighted and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "supposed sunk," and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time at the same spot in smooth water, it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

When an officer was asked, "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions, and in other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport.

The admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England had 2,300 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries, outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland, and in keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming the kind of naval warfare Germany wages.

As the torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and following the coast, turned into the harbor where the Grand Fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished, they took their places in fleet formation among the immense fields of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which as the torpedo boat destroyer drew nearer became line after line of dreadnoughts.

In the tint melting into the sea even the Queen Elizabeth, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power unless compared with the Inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle, or the vessels of th light cruiser squadron, which just had come in from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.

Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as the destroyer threaded her way, turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Seaplanes which were sailing over the fleet had their home on a famous Atlantic liner which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the navy as the "Cat squadron," were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the German armored cruiser Bluecher in the North Sea battle.

"This seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer.

Looking strange among the homogenous types of the 10-gun ships which belonged to the regular British navy was a Turkish twelve 12-inch gun dreadnought taken over at the outset of the war.

As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the commander-in-chief, an officer pointed out Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of the two officers promenading the quarter deck carrying a telescope under his arm. From the quarter deck he can keep his eye on all the grey monsters which form the fighting part of his command while others of his host of ships are abroad on different errands.

Quick of movement and of speech, tanned by the year of exposure consequent on constant duty and with only a broad band of gold lace differentiating him from the other officers, Vice-Admiral Jellicoe received his guests at the gangway. The admiral at fifty-seven years, is the senior of all the list, which encludes vice-admirals at the age of forty-four. He is never without that telescope under his arm when he is on deck, and officers say there is nothing which the young officers on watch see that he does not see.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe escorted his guests through the ship, showing them the men at drill. He also called attention to the special machine practice of the gun spotters in firing, where the result of each shot is displayed.

The bluejackets are invariably sturdy, long service men of mature years who have been kept drilling on the same ship since the war began. Their health is better than in time of peace, as they are kept aboard under a regime and with sufficient exercise and good food. Misdemeanors of all sorts in the navy have decreased since the war began.

The Dardanelles

Destinies of Higher Civilization Hang on Issue of Fight in the Hellespont

Nations may buckle on their armor and go to war, but dominant factors invariably interpose to fix the place of decisive battle. This war is no exception to the general rule. Flanders hitherto has been the cockpit of Western Europe. There great armies and immortal generals have contended to the death for control of this sphere of influence. Significant also is the central fact that all the great historic campaigns for the control of Eastern Europe and Asia Minor have been decided in the Dardanelles.

That the Dardanelles has proved to be the maker and unmaker of civilizations in the past is shown in an intensily interesting article in the Quarterly Review, by Dr. Walter Leaf, who assisted Mr. Lang and Mr. Myers to translate the Iliad. From the earliest times, as Dr. Leaf points out, the Black Sea, or Euxine, trade has been one of the most vital economic needs of the world. Twelve centuries before the Christian era the King of Troy, from his fortified castle at the mouth of the Hellespont, controlled that trade, which provoked an attack, and led to the capture of the stronghold by the adventurous Greeks. Poetry immortalizes the stories of Helen and Achilles, but the root of the trouble between the Trojans and Lycians of B.C. 1200 was the same as it is today. Germany in the Dardanelles is fighting for the control of the economic key. In the centuries that followed the sacking of Troy the Greeks strengthened their hold on the control of the trade of this waterway, and on this Athens established her empire. While Athens held the Hellespont, Greek civilization reached its pinnacle. With the capture of Sestos by the Spartan General Lystander this glorious era of Greek history came to a close. With her food supplies cut off surrender was inevitable.

Centuries later the curtain rises on another great act in the drama of history, with Rome as the mistress of the world. An important part of her revenue was drawn from taxes on shipping, collected at Abydos, opposite Sestos at the narrowest point of the Hellespont. The downfall of the Byzantine empire came with its failure to defend this vital strategic point. The Turks seized Sestos in 1356, Adrianople in 1361, and Constantinople in 1458. Since that time the Turk has maintained his footing in Europe by his control of the great waterway through which western civilization draws upon the vast resources of the eastern world. History is repeating itself. Once more the gateway to eastern trade and wealth is being forced. Once again the destinies of higher civilization hang on the issue of the fight in the Hellespont.—Toronto Globe.

The centenarian was being eagerly interviewed by reporters and was asked, among other things, to what he attributed his long life and good health. "Wall," the old man replied slowly, "I'm not in any position to say right now. You see, I've been bargaining with two or three of them patent medicine concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."

A Sinister Influence

Germans Are Qualifying For the Position of the World's Outlaws

When the authentic histories of the war come to be written, considerable attention is likely to be paid to the sinister manner in which Germany has plotted to inconvenience her enemies —among whom she evidently includes those neutrals who are supplying munitions to the active belligerents.

The recent Mexican raids across the Texas border afford still another proof of this. Two Americans were murdered and a third was spared merely because the raiders thought he was a German! The incident is likely to arouse a very ugly temper in the States, where the dislike and distrust of the genuine Americans for the German-Americans is already becoming a grave problem.

German influences are suspected in a score of other quarters. The Komagatu Maru, which brought that historic cargo of Hindoos to British Columbia shortly before the war, is known to have been organized from Berlin. Similarly with the native riot in Singapore, the strikes at American munition factories, the unrest in French Morocco, the Senussi rising in Tripoli. It is the same all ov the world.

These treacherous machinations are going to recoil upon the heads of the nation that planned them, for there is not the slightest doubt that all the civilized governments will discourage German immigration after the recent exposures of the manner in which these people abuse the new citizenship that is granted them. This nation of sixty-five millions of people are deliberately qualifying for the position of the world's outlaws. Every man's hand and tongue and pen will be against them, and they will find that the civilization which they have flouted so insolently will force them and their children and their children's children to the third and fourth generation, to pay a very terrible price.—Montreal Mail.

MISS WILSON ON PROGRAM

President's Daughter to Address Wisconsin Teachers on School as Community Centre

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, has accepted an invitation of the community centre's section of the Wisconsin State Teachers' association to address the convention in Milwaukee on Nov. 4. Miss Wilson's topic will be "America's Opportunity—Every Schoolhouse the Community Centre and Every School Principal the Community Secretary."—Chicago Tribune.

The Gas Caught the Germans

"There is a grim humor in a story which comes from Petrograd," says a London, Eng., paper. "Three thousand Germans, preceded by the usual asphyxiating cloud, and with the wind nicely behind them, advanced gaily to storm a fort at Ossoviecs.

Then suddenly the wind changed; the gas rolled back upon the advancing host, and the filthy cloud, combined with the enemy's guns, practically annihilated the column, and of three thousand left but three. The wind can be a dangerous ally."

Rural Schools About Chicago are Advanced

Garden and Poultry Clubs in Each District Hold Interest of Farmers and Youth

(By Henry M. Hyde, in Chicago Tribune).

There are 2,500 new sign boards on the country roads of Cook county. Each of them points the way in the same direction—in the direction of the new education which is making the rural schools about Chicago the most advanced in the country.

Under the direction of County Supt. Tobin a school field and garden club, a poultry or canning club has been organized in each of the rural schools and 2,500 boys and girls have already been enrolled in them. On the farm where each of these pupils lives a signboard has been erected. It reads: "Cook County School, Field and Garden Club."

Below each sign appears the name of the individual pupils. Recently there was held in Supt. Tobin's office the first meeting of the five country life directors, each of whom has charge of one of the divisions of the county and of the twenty year round traveling teachers who are spending all their time this summer traveling the country roads, inspecting the club gardens and advising with the young gardeners and poultry raisers.

There is no other county in the country where such an organization for all the year round agricultural education has been attempted. The meeting was therefore unique in America. And it was inspiring to listen to the reports of various directors and teachers on the enthusiasm with which the new plan was being received.

The five schools which last year won the prizes of $100 in gold each offered by the Tribune for excellence in agricultural education, reported that in each case part of the money had been spent in buying a canning outfit and a small collection of practical books on agriculture. In most instances also three or four agricultural journals have been subscribed for and are kept on file in the schoolhouses.

In one or two cases the garden clubs have made marketing arrangements with the women's clubs in adjoining villages and regular out of door markets are held once or twice a week, at which the products of the children's gardens are offered for sale. Other teachers have accompanied committees of boys and girls to South Water street and have helped them to make arrangements there for the sale of their vegetables.

The country school poultry clubs have worked up quite a regular market for their eggs, shipping them by parcel post and express to regular customers in the city.

The canning clubs already have preserved hundreds of jars of cherries, strawberries, and early vegetables. Most of the canned goods are consumed at home and with the consent of the parents, the children are given credit for the market price of their product.

Where the schools are located in or near considerable villages, many boys have established regular vegetable and poultry routes and call at the kitchen doors of the housewives on one or two morning a week.

There already is keen competition for the Tribune prizes offered for excellence in the work of the present year. To the school in each of the five country life districts which makes the greatest progress in agricultural education and results, will go a purse of $500 in gold, while a big silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, will be awarded to the individual boy or girl in each of the districts whose improvement is most marked.

Especially interesting and important is the result of the country life work in bringing the parents of the pupils into co-operation with the schools. Last year some opposition was found to the plan by people who did not understand it. This season, largely due to the repeated calls on the traveling teachers who visit the garden or poultry plant of each pupil at least once a week, the critical feeling has entirely disappeared.

The parents generally seem to realize that they are taking part in what amounts to a real revolution in the methods and aims of country school education. No longer are the children who attend the little red schoolhouse educated directly away from the farm. Instead, the new training is intended to increase their love for the farm and to show them the opportunities which it presents for a prosperous and happy life. The farmers and their wives have risen splendidly to the occasion.

Last month there were ten big country life festivals held in connection with the closing of the country schools for the year. Each was attended by hundreds of Cook county farmers. At one of these festivals, at which ball games and athletic contests are part of the program, as well as pageants presenting various great scenes in American history, 140 automobiles were counted.

Already the country life directors and traveling teachers are planning for five or six big harvest home festivals which will be held this fall in different parts of the county. At these festivals a large tent will be entirely given up to an exhibition of the vegetables, fruit, poultry, and other products of the garden, field, and poultry clubs. The children will compete with their parents whose exhibition along the same line will be shown in another tent.

In one neighborhood the parents have so far caught fire from observing the results of co-operation among their children that they are now attempting to organize a farmers' co-operative buying and selling club with the intention of opening also a co-operative store and market.

Women and the War

They do not need any urging to help in the war. As in other countries, they are more eager than the men, and, if less use has been made of their direct services than in France or Germany, it is not for want of will on their part. They are being called upon more and more to replace and to supplement men's work and are gladly responding. This process will be greatly extended as military service becomes more general, and there is no doubt that our women will be equal to all the demands made upon them for such help. But it is less obvious that they also serve who only stand and save, and that the exercise of home economy is an essential method of helping in the war.—London Times.

German Barbarities Are Beyond Belief

Ghastly Revelations of Cruel Cowardice and Barbarity

There has been a common desire, even in the British empire, to discount stories of cruelty and barbarity told of the German armies. Britishers generally discount them to some extent, simply because the British mind hesitates to believe that any civilized nation can be guilty of so much baseness.

Every now and then some more than necessarily generous person is heard to say that "probably things are not as bad as reported," "we must take the stories with a grain of salt," etc. Make no mistake about it. Our enemy is a maniac determined to win by any means. To him fair is foul and foul is fair. A day or two ago we read of the crucifixion of a London soldier, but that is only a drop in the bucket. Some months ago we had Lord Bryce's report on Belgium, which ought to satisfy anyone that the German atrocities there were both individual brutalities by officers and men, and official calculation. Last month a French commission of inquiry found the enemy guilty en masse of the most shocking crimes.

The whole report of this French commission is a ghastly revelation of cruel cowardice, meanness and barbarity. The Crown Prince's army seems to have been most abandoned of all. Special bullets and projectiles have been not only devised by individual soldiers, but manufactured in large quantities with a view to causing more torture. "Massacres of wounded and unwounded prisoners have been conducted on a wholesale scale, on some occasions as the result of special order, as when the notorious General Stenger ordered at Thiaville that no more prisoners were to be made, that even prisoners in large bodies were to be shot down and that no living man was to remain behind the troops. Wounded were shot in bodies of 30 and 40, and shut up in barns and burned to death." In some cases wounded Frenchmen have been kicked to death, or had their own bayonets shoved down their throats, as they lay on the battlefield. The report frequently speaks of German officers, educated men, personally doing this devilish work. The Bavarians particularly distinguished themselves in shooting prisoners in batches or smashing their skulls with rifle butts. French wounded were sometimes let die, or operated on with mutilating and unnecessary thoroughness. "Captured French doctors were treated with the utmost cruelty, and stretcher bearers were fired upon with every circumstance of treachery."

Facts like these, published in official reports of the French government, must be burned into our memories. Let us see our barbarian foe as he is and be under no foolish illusions. The Germans profess to hate not the French, but the British alone. What have we, then, to expect from such blackguards if we do not smash them?

Tidal Prohibition Wave

Sentiment in Favor of Prohibitory Laws Rapidly Spreading

A few days ago the inland revenue department of the United States published its annual report, which showed a great falling off in the consumption of both spirituous liquors and tobacco. The explanation ordinarily given is probably the correct one—the solemnizing effect of an almost world-wide war—but there may have been other causes at work, among them the widespread and progressive reduction in the number of licensed drinking places. Some light is thrown on this aspect of the case by a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston.

According to the Monitor a prohibitory law has been in force in West Virginia for a year, and the commission charged with the duty of enforcing its reports that the law has worked with "surprising success." Among other facts to support this announcement, it is stated that "violation of the criminal laws" have been cut down one-half, and similar testimony might be obtained from every one of the eighteen "dry" states. The population of the territory within which licensed drinking places have been abolished amounts to fifty-two millions, and more than seventy per cent. of the area of the whole country is under prohibition. In a number of the remaining states there will be enough of prohibition contests this year to add fourteen per cent. to the "dry" area if all of the pending contests end in victories for prohibition.

The Monitor inclines to the belief that the recent spread of prohibition in Canada will have some influence on the result, and it speaks of the possibility of the abolition of the licensed saloons in Chicago being brought about at the next municipal election. Naturally the "liquor interests" are giving attention to the coming struggle, for which they are preparing as they have never prepared in any previous campaign. They have abundance of funds, and are publishing circulars designed to show that the abolition of the liquor traffic would throw out of employment thousands of men and inflict hardships on their families.—Toronto Globe.

A New Military Unit

Special Battalions of Pioneers Going to the Front

A special battalion of pioneers is to be recruited in Ottawa and other Ontario cities. Another is to be recruited in the west, and they will go to the front to be attached to the two Canadian divisions there, the western battalion to be known as the first Pioneer battalion, to be attached to the second division. Both battalions will go to the front as complete units.

This is a new military unit. Its duties will be engineering duties, such as digging trenches, throwing bridges and constructing roads under short notice. Hitherto engineers only have done this work, but now the new battalions, which will have the status of an infantry regiment, will be so organized that it will be able to protect itself even in the matter of machine guns.

WHY THE BANKER AND FARMER SHOULD BUILD UP THE HOME TOWN

TEAM WORK IS NEEDED AMONGST BUSINESS MEN

Strong Plea for a Movement to be Inaugurated by Bankers and Business Men for the Bridging of the Gulf Between the Town People and the Farmer

(By J. R. Moorehead, in the Banker-Farmer)

There are at least twice as many people living in our smaller cities, towns and villages as live in our fifty great cities. The home market of our farming population living about these smaller cities and towns is just twice as great as the city market. Yet we hear much that would lead one to believe that all of the people in this country to be fed by the producers on the farm are to be found in the great centres where the high cost of living seems now, more than ever, the one great thing talked about, and to be considered. Yet, the home market of the farmer is his largest and best market, right at his door where he can bring his produce every working day in the year and sell it to the consumer direct, without the intervention of any middleman whatsoever, and secure therefor every cent without any profit of commission to any middleman whatsoever.

In these nine states, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, 6,956 towns have lost population, notwithstanding the fact that the population of the whole country increased in the decade covered, 21 per cent. Out of the 78 county seats in these nine states, 217, or nearly 23 per cent. of them, have lost population, though the county seat is in many ways the centre of most of the activities of the county unit along the line of politics, courts, collection of taxes and in other directions. And, strange to say, this tendency of the decline of the towns is greatest in the richest and most thickly settled part of the states.

What does this mean to you and to me, and to all of the forty million people living in these towns? It means this, a continued loss of business; it means depreciation in property values in these towns; it means a depreciation in farm land value, for the better the town the higher the value there is to the land because of its proximity to the town; it means less deposits in your banks; it means that you will have less money to lend to the farmer and to the business man; it means the boys are not going to stay in the towns; it means that the boy is not going to stay on the farm unless the town affords some attraction; it means economic ruin to many of our best interests; it means increased problems for the country and states in matters of handling our social and political problems in our great cities; it means concentration of business of every kind in the great centres; it means the downfall of the small business man and the small banker; it means socialism.

What are we as bankers and business men, going to do about it? What does your home town most need? First of all, it needs team work, cooperation, first amongst bankers and business men, and second, by all of these and the farming communities about us. There are too many bankers and business men in these towns who are disloyal to each other—a lack of confidence exists. Competition and business rivalry have tended to make enemies of us, rather than friends and co-workers. The local drygoods man cannot supply the wants of the banker's wife and family because his stock is not fine enough, hence, they trade by mail or visit the department store. Let me remind such a one that "a town that is good enough to live in is good enough to spend your money in." If you cannot spend your money where you make it you are sucking the life blood out of our town and you ought to move. The lumberman and the hardware merchant and their families are just as often guilty of the same practice, and then they wonder why the town does not improve, and their business prosper. What inducement, let me ask, for example, is there for the local dry goods store to carry in stock goods fine enough for the banker's, the lumberman's, and the hardware merchant's family? None whatever. This, being often the case, how can the banker expect the merchant, whose note he holds, to meet his obligations if there is taken away from him the only means whereby he may be able to meet them—his profits on goods sold to his neighbors.

The whole question is summed up in and stated in the following from one who was at one time the editor of a country newspaper in this state, when he said: "If you spend your money where you get it, you will be able to get it where you spend it."

The second great movement that should be inaugurated by the bankers and business men is that of bridging the gulf which exists between the town people and the farmer. It might be to the advantage of perhaps one person in ten thousand in this country to have this gulf made wider, but no more. There are many of our farmers, and some living in towns, who have been educated to believe that the home merchant is a thief and a robber, and that the local banker is no less guilty of sharp practices than the loan shark of our cities. Thousands of them do not even give the home merchants a chance to supply their wants. (No wonder the home merchant does not carry the stock in size and quality to meet the demands of some of our communities. How can he? and why should he?)

They send the money away when they have the cash, and the home merchant is only of use and benefit when the crops fail and when the price is so low that they hold for a higher, and in the meantime the merchant becomes the banker, in that he lends his goods without interest and often borrows the money from you in order to perform this service. "Our farmer friends, our neighbors—best friends—have become estranged from us, and the imaginary line between the country and the town is a barrier to the prosperity and the co-operation, and to the good of all. In solving this problem we will not have to work upon all of our farmer friends and our neighbors, most of them are loyal to us and to their own town, but it is our duty to co-operate to stifle every movement working to augument this effort to take the trade of the farmer away from his home town. We should enlist every influence to join with us. There is a great quaretet of interest in this country, which, if they could be brought together, and in the end they will when conditions become ripe, would work wonders for the good of all. I refer to the bankers and the business men of the towns, the farm press and the country paper.

The movement inaugurated by the bankers, looking to co-operation with other interests in the upbuilding and increasing of efficiency of the farm, is the great movement of the day. It will not succeed at the expense of the millions of people and particularly merchants and bankers located in the towns and smaller cities. They are vitally interested and should become a part and parcel of a great joint movement that will increase the productive ability of our farmers. You cannot hope to accomplish this increase by in any way crippling that great body of our people who are the nearest to, and the only ones to whom the farmers as a class go to, and depend upon for assistance and co operation in times of extremity. It is the problem of today, that of feeding this nation, which is already a consuming rather than a producing one. To this cause the merchants and business men of the towns pledge their earnest support. There are more than a million of them. They ask in return reciprocity on the part of our neighbors and farmers in order that peace, happiness and prosperity may be the portion of all alike.

Our fourth great aim should be, in order to preserve ourselves, our communities and those about us, to become community builders. Community builders to the extent of blotting out the corporate limits, extending the influence of the commercial club and the business organizations to cover the country surrounding. It has been my privilege the most of my life to live in a community which to a large extent has accomplished this thing. We have found out by co-operation on the part of the bankers and the business men that the farming community about us was in hearty sympathy with every effort to meet conditions in and out of town, and where I have lived, and what we as merchants and bankers have done is being repeated throughout the country. Many towns have become awakened to the situation; they are inviting co-operation; they are seeking light; they are spending money; they are doing everything that is possible in their power to promote the feeling of friendship, and co-operation with all classes.

Radium Cheaper

Price Much Lower Than It Was During Times of Peace

Paradoxical though it may seem, radium is cheaper today than before the war.

The reason is that it is, after all, a luxury, and some people who held small quantities of the world's limited supply wanted their money in some other more practical form when the war broke out. During peace time radium bromide cost about £17-£18 a milligram.

Discussing the question of radium and the war with the secretary of Radium, Limited, in London recently, a Daily Chronicle representative learned that by radium emanation—the internal use of waters which have been treated with radio-energy—it is believed that much may be done for the benefit of military sufferers who have contracted rhuematic complaints through severe exposure in the trenches.

It may be added that, now the continental spas are closed to the 50,000 patients who annually visited them from this country to enjoy the radioactive waters, our own home resources, both natural and artificial, for radium treatment should be more highly appreciated.—Daily Chronicle, London.

The real estate and buildings in the United States are taxed at a valuation of $93,362,813,569, while property to the value of $12,313,519,502 is exempt from taxation.

Is A Marked Success

Victoria Market Gardener Grows Onions of Large Size Without Water

The success which can be made with dry farming in this district is strikingly manifest in an exhibit which was brought into the office of the Victoria and Island Development association and is now on view in the windows of the office in the Pemberton block.

F. G. White has two acres under onions at the corner of Burnside and Hillicum roads, and has disposed of his crop to a local firm. He will begin to harvest it during the coming week.

Sown in April, the onions are now of an average weight of one pound and one-half. The varieties which Mr. White put in were Ailsa Craig, Withersfield and Yellow Danvers. Not one drop of water was used on the crop apart from the little rain there has been since the seed was put in, and the natural moisture.

The excellence of the product is a marked demonstration of the possibilities of dry farming in the southern parts of Vancouver Island. What Mr. White has accomplished can be done by any market gardener or farmer in the district.—Exchange.

A number of Englishmen who were rejected by the recruiting officer talk of getting up a company of their own. They might call themselves the Refusiliers.—Boston Transcript.

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DENISON COLLIERIES
AT COLEMAN, ALBERTA.

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Suits Made to Order in Four Days

¶ 300 patterns to choose from—All imported British Worsteds, Serges, Cheviots, Vicunas, Tweeds and Homespuns—The richest collection of weaves ever shown.

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¶ It takes exactly four days at the shops to finish a suit, and we guarantee satisfaction and an accurate fit without a try-on.

Values from $18 up.

W. E. COOPER - Blairmore

Anglican Church

Service will be held as usual on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. J. Bolden, of Bellevue. Sunday school at 2 30 p m.

On Thursday next, Nov. 18th, an entertainment will be held in aid of the church. A good programme of local talent is being arranged, and in addition there will be humorous sketches and drills by the elder girls of St. Alban's, Coleman, under the direction of Mrs. F. Graham. For further particulars see bills.

LOST—On Friday, October 29th, a lady's brown curly coat. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at The Enterprise office.

R. J. Ritchie-Patterson and B. C. Gillan, of the W. A. Henderson Co, were here this week, making up the annual returns for the town.

Blairmore was not enlightened by the visit of a Chinaman named Silvery Moon, but it is probable that the Moon got away with some silver.

The subject of Rev. C. C. McLaurin's discourse at the Baptist church on Sunday night was "The Christian Church." He compared the church of the olden days with that of the present day, and showed why the ideals of ancient Christian life should be the ideals of the present day Christian. He felt that no organization in the past, or of today, could be regarded with as much importance to humanity and civilization as the Christian church. During his discourse, the reverend gentleman paid a very high tribute to the work of Oddfellowship, which only, he declared, could compare with the great works of the church. At the close of his address he made a special appeal to the congregation on behalf of home and foreign missions, stating that the amount expected from the Blairmore mission for the year was $75. As a result of this appeal, the collection on Sunday night amounted to in all $46.15. Rev. McLaurin speaks very optimistically of the future of the united congregations of Blairmore.

OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST

Crocuses are reported in bloom in the foothills around Cranbrook.

A. Cameron and J. Fairhurst, of Coleman, visited Macleod on Thursday.

Hon. Robert Rogers will address a meeting in the Majestic theatre at Lethbridge tonight.

Send to me for free samples Wheat and Chicken Feed. $1.55 Cowley.—C. H. POWLETT.

The dance given at the Alberta hotel on Monday night was a success, over fifty couples attending.

One of the sorrows of a newspaper reporter's life is that every night he has to revise his list of friends.

The regular meeting of the Blairmore town council was held last night, very little business being transacted.

The public school at Hillcrest has an enrolment of over 200 children, who are looked after by three teachers.

Miss Clark, of the Hillcrest teaching staff, met with a slight accident last week, but is able to be about her duties.

A. Cameron was down from Coleman on Sunday, and entertained a number of his friends at dinner at the Sanatorium.

FOR RENT—Six-roomed dwellinghouse, with bath room and hot and cold water fitting. House nicely located. Apply to The Enterprise.

Word has been received from Charlie Roy, who has seen much fighting in France. Charlie stated that he was O.K at time of writing.

The annual meeting of the Alberta provincial branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was held at Calgary on Monday. The local branch was represented by Mrs. J. M. Carter.

J. L. Jennison, K.C., of Calgary, is slated for the position of judge of the district court for the judicial district of Calgary, made vacant by the appointment of Judge Carpenter to the Alberta Public Utilities Commission.

Harry Lamberth, at one time manager for the "41" Market Co. in this district, and who went over to the Old Country about a year ago on a visit to his parents at Cheswick, left England with his wife on Oct. 29th for Canada, and arrived in Frank this morning.

On Sunday next the Union church services at the Baptist church will be presided over by Rev. Mr. Cameron, who was recently called as pastor of the Institutional church at Coleman. Mr. Cameron is a most popular speaker, and we look forward to large congregations at the services on Sunday.

The death occurred on Sunday, Oct. 30th, of John Hatfield, after a short illness. Deceased was born on May 6th, 1836, in the town of Millar, Derbyshire, England. He came to Westville in March, 1872, where he worked at Mining until about fifteen years ago, when advancing years compelled him to retire. He was a quiet inoffensive citizen, and was respected by all who knew him. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Sarah E. (Mrs. Donald McNeil, and four sons, James, at Eureka, John and Sam in Coleman, Alberta, and Joseph, with the 64th Battalion, and who was home for the funeral, which was held on Tuesday, burial being made in St. Phillip's Cemetery.—Westville Free Lance.

J. E. Woods, of Pincher Creek, was in town today.

How a woman does enjoy quarreling with a man who isn't quarrelsome.

Mrs. Kidd's maternity home, Box 95, Phone 151. Wedding cakes decorated.

James Turnbull, a Blairmore old-timer, is now in the trenches somewhere in France.

Saskatchewan publishers have formed a provincial branch of the Canadian Press Association.

The congregation of the Institutional church at Coleman has extended a call to Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Cardston.

The Canadian Northern has started laying steel on the branch southeast of Camrose to Battle River, a distance of sixty miles.

The editor of the Natal Reporter complains of poor health. He says the doctors advise him to sell out or be snuffed out. Gee, that's hard!

A grand operetta is being staged at the Workers' Hall, Bellevue, tonight. We understand that the same operetta will be staged at the Blairmore opera house in the very near future.

A noteworthy example has just been set by the pupils of the Blairmore school, who last week undertook to raise a fund for the purpose of sending Christmas presents to our boys in khaki. We understand that upwards of $20.00 was collected.

A glance at the list of contents of the November issue of Rod and Gun in Canada magazine indicates that this number is of general interest to the outdoor lover and sportsman, while a reading of the number justifies the first impression. "Big Alec and the Portage of Death" is a Hudson Bay story by R. J. Fraser of pathetic interest, concerning a veritable 'portage of death' which was negotiated by an unfortunate band of Indians, the victims of a factor's cruelty. "Martin and the Mortgage" is another of H. C. Haddon's stories and has to do with the capture of a den of black fox puppies. "How Saunders caught the Game Hog" is a story of deer hunting by camera vs. deer hunting by gun, written and illustrated by F. V. Williams. There are other stories that make a like appeal to the reader's of a sportsman's magazine as well as the usual special departments devoted to guns and ammunition, fishing, etc. W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., are the publishers.

Of Value to Schools

The attention of the Department of the Interior having recently been drawn to the fact that a number of schools throughout Western Canada are lacking in maps illustrative of the general topography of the Province of Alberta, etc., the Honorable Dr. Roche has announced that several useful departmental publications are available for distribution amongst the various educational institutions throughout the Province. Included in the number is an interesting map of the Dominion which shows general information with respect to railways, cities and towns, etc.

In view of present financial conditions and the spirit of economy which is prevalent, advantage is being taken, to a very marked extent, of the opportunity afforded, to procure free of charge literature which can be used advantageously for educational purposes.

Copies of those departmental maps which are adaptable to school use, may be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of the Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Several British steamers have been reported as sunk by Hun submarines during the week.

The services at Central Baptist church on Sunday last were largely attended, both services being addressed by Rev. C. C. McLaurin, superintendent of Baptist missions.

The Secretary of the local branch of the Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the sum of twenty dollars and sixty cents (20.60) from the October 1st to 15th pay roll of Greenhill mine.

M. A. Brimacombe, grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Alberta, paid an official visit to Crows' Nest Encampment No. 8 on Wednesday evening, and left for Lethbridge by the 21.02 train, where last night he visited Lethbridge Encampment No 7. Both meetings were well attended, and degrees were conferred in a capable manner.

Fanning Your Girl In Church

You're as red as a beet and half dead with the heat
When you're fanning your girl in church,
And you're struck on the girl and you're stuck on the seat
When you're fanning you're girl in church.

Backward and forward your hand never ceases,
And you look and you fan, but you're love just increases,
And you wonder and wonder if really it pleases,
When you're fanning your girl in church.

She sits self-composed in her transparent waist,
When you're fanning your girl in church,
Around it how easily your arm could be placed
When you're fanning your girl in church.

She outsigns the choir, while you just admire,
Perspire and admire and admire and perspire,
And you know that your chest is for her all afire,
When you're fanning your girl in church.

The long sermon tires you, your new clothes feel hot,
When you're fanning your girl in church,
But there's nothing so sweet, as the perfume she's got,
When you're fanning your girl in church.

Oh, here's to the days of your puppy love blisses,
When you went with the sweetest of sweet village misses,
While you sat through the sermon and just thought of kisses,
While fanning your girl in church.

W. A. Beebe
o—0—o
Real Estate and Insurance
Broker in Mines and Mining Stocks
o—0—o
Houses for sale or rent and rents collected.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses and Notary Public
VICTORIA STREET
Blairmore, Alta.

The small German cruiser Udine has been sunk by a British submarine off the Swedish coast.

W. L. Phillips, who for about eighteen months has presided over the affairs of District 18, U.M.W. of A., has resigned.

Pte. David Kemp has joined the signal corps of the 1st Canadian Pioneers, and leaves Winnipeg for England this week end.

Nomination of officers will take place at the meeting of the local Oddfellows' lodge to be held on Tuesday, November 23rd.

BORN—At St. Eugene Hospital, Cranbrook, on Thursday, November 11th, to Mr. and Mrs Fred Denison, of Blairmore, a daughter.

Rev. Mr Cameron, of Cardston, has accepted a call to the Institutional church at Coleman, and the formal induction will take place the first week in December.

William McKenzie, Watervale, received a message on the evening of Oct 6th informing him that his brother Rod. McKenzie, had died suddenly at Fernie, B.C., at the age of 58 years. A letter following the message stated that just as the deceased came into his boarding house and asked for a drink of water he fell over and expired, death being due to heart failure. Deceased was unmarried and had been away from Picton County for the past 35 years or more. Interment was made at Fernie, B.C., funeral arrangements being made by the Union to which he belonged. He leaves two brothers William and Murdock McKenzie residing at Watervale.—Westville Free Lance.

If you want to reach the trade,
Advertise!
Loosen up! Don't be afraid—
Advertise!
Tell your story every day
In a terse, convincing way;
Keep it up! It's bound to pay—
Advertise!

If your lagging in the race,
Advertise!
Business soon will take a brace;
Advertise!
Tell the public near and far
Who, where and what you are;
Let 'er flicker! Be a star—
Advertise!

If your goods are on the square,
Advertise!
Always treat the public fair,
Advertise!
Be it real estate or cheese,
Stocks and bonds or guber peas,
Fling your banner to the breeze,
Advertise!

The French horse buyers will be at Cowley on November 17th and Pincher Creek on the 18th.

I.O.O.F.
Blairmore Lodge, No 68, meets in their Hall, 880 Victoria St., every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. E. LYON, N. G. J. B. HARMER, R.S.

CROWS' NEST ENCAMPMENT NO. 8
Meets in the I.O.O.F. Hall every second and fourth Wednesday
J. McPhail C.P. W. J. Bartlett, R.S.

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